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SERIES OF EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

**A GRAMMAR
OF
THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE.**

**BY ALFRED ELWES,
PROFESSOR AND TRANSLATOR OF LANGUAGES.**

LONDON: JOHN WEALE, 1852.



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A G R A M M A R
OF
THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE,

ARRANGED IN
TWENTY LESSONS,
WITH A COURSE OF EXERCISES.

BY ALFRED ELWES,
PROFESSOR AND TRANSLATOR OF LANGUAGES



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PREFACE.

IN the composition of this work, it has been my especial aim to produce a really useful Grammar of the Italian Language. With this object in view, I have refrained from adding long grammatical definitions to the parts of speech, inasmuch as they are the same in all languages, and I have blended the Etymology and Syntax, as the drawing a line of distinction between them could effect no useful end.

An Exercise will be found affixed to each Lesson for practice on the preceding Rules, which are so graduated as to help the pupil through the difficulties of the language; and if any should object to the simplicity of the phrases selected, it may be replied, that they were purposely rendered simple in order that they might be more easily retained in the memory, and thus answer a double purpose.

Vergani's plan has been adopted in so far as the division into Lessons is concerned, but the resemblance goes no further.

I have endeavoured in my explanations to use as much simplicity and clearness as were consistent with the subject.

The Chapters on the Verbs have been written with the greatest care and attention; and though this is but a Rudimentary Work, they will be found perhaps more fully explained herein, than in many volumes of a more ambitious character.

King's Arms Yard, Moorgate Street;
and Lyndhurst Road, Peckham.

March, 1852.

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GRAMMAR

OF

THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE.

PART I.

SOME REMARKS ON THE PRONUNCIATION.

IN order that the sounds of the letters may be understood by the English student, they are here placed beside each of the letters.

The Italian Alphabet has only twenty-two letters; K, W, X, and Y, not being required.

A	pronounce	Ah !	M	pronounce	Em....me.
B	.....	B.	N	.....	En....ne.
C	.....	Chee.	O	.....	Oh !
D	.....	D.	P	.....	P.
E	.....	A.	Q	.....	Coo.
F	.....	Ef....fe.	R	.....	Air....re.
G	.....	G.	S	.....	Es....se.
H	.....	Ahk....ka.	T	.....	T.
I	.....	E.	U	.....	Oo.
J	.....	Ee.	V	.....	Voo.
L	.....	El....le.	Z	.....	Dseta.

Although the sounds above approach as nearly as possible to correctness, they should be heard to be perfectly understood. The letters F, M, &c., which are marked thus, Ef....fe, Em....me, are pronounced as nearly as possible as a child would sound them, that is to say, drawlingly; the sound which would naturally follow the opening of the mouth after pronouncing the letter being suppressed in English, and heard in Italian.

THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE LETTERS.

Vowels, A, E, I, J, O, U.

A.—Pronounce *A* as in the English words *father*, *rather*. Give it a sharper sound when distinguished with an accent at the end of a word; as *carità*, charity, *bontà*, goodness; in which case the whole stress of the voice must be upon it.

E.—The vowel *E* has two sounds ; one open, as in *serva*, servant ; the other close, as in *strega*, witch : the first resembles the English *a* in *rare*, *pare* ; the second is like *a* in *favour*, *waver*.

I.—Pronounce *I* as in the English words *interest*, *idiom*.

J.—The letter *J*, though ranked as a consonant by Italian Grammarians, is more properly a vowel, resembling both in this, and in its sound, the English *y*. It is very rarely found at the beginning of a word ; when there, however, as in *Jacopo*, Jacob, or in the middle, as in *noja*, annoyance, *gioja*, joy, jewel, sound it like *y* : when at the end, as in *principj*, principles, it should be pronounced long, like *ee* English.

O, like *E*, has two sounds ; one of which is open, as in *storia*, history ; *ozio*, sloth ; the other close, as in *discorrere*, to discourse : the former approaches to the English *au* in *paucity* ; the latter to the *o* in *foreigner*.

U should be sounded like *oo* English in *boon*.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs and triphthongs requires particular care. Each vowel should have its due sound, though all should be uttered together so as to form but one syllable ; they must be heard to be perfectly understood : the same, indeed, may be said of all the sounds we have endeavoured to express ; for, though in writing we may approximate to them, the delicacy of tone which attaches to the elementary sounds of every language can never be properly explained without oral examples.

THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE CONSONANTS.

B, *D*, *F*, *L*, *M*, *N*, *P*, *Q*, *R*, *T*, and *V*, are pronounced as nearly as possible as they are in English ; the *R* only having a more Irish tone. *C*, *G*, *H*, *S*, and *Z*, require more particular attention.

C has the sound of the English *K* before *a*, *o*, and *u* ; when placed before *e* and *i*, it has the sound already given it in the Alphabet ; viz. *chee*. So that *cena*, supper, must be pronounced *chayna* ; *cittadino*, citizen, must be pronounced *cheettadéno*.

It is worthy of remark, that there is a great diversity in the pronunciation of the *c* before *e* and *i*, observable in different parts of Italy. The Romans and Neapolitans give it the hard sound of *tchee*, the Lombards diminish it to an *s*, whilst the Tuscans give it for the most part the softened tone of *sch*, which is peculiarly pleasing to the ear, retaining only the harder sound when they wish to give great force to the word.

G.—Before the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, *G* has the hard sound it has in English ; before *e* and *i* it is like the English *j* : when united to the syllable *li*, as *gli*, *degli*, *agli*, it has a delicate liquid tone, such

as would be produced by the English syllable *ye* with the sound of *l* before it. The exceptions to this rule are the *gli* followed by a consonant, as *negligenza*, negligence, and the words *Inglese*, English, *Anglia*, &c., which have the English sound.

G is liquid also before *na*, *ne*, *ni*, *no*, *nu*, as *campagna*, country; *sostegno*, support, &c., which are sounded *caampáanya*, *sostényo*, very similar to the liquid in the French words *campagne*, *montagne*.

H is not aspirated in Italian, and is used sparingly at the beginning of a word. Its great utility is to harden the *c* and *g* before *e* and *i* in certain changes of the verb and noun; for *che*, *ghe* are pronounced as though written *kay*, *gay*; and *chi*, *ghi*, as though written *key*, *ghee*.

S.—No letter has more variety of sound in the different parts of Italy than *S*: with some it has the sharp sound of the English *s*; with others the sonorous tone of the *z*: it should partake of both. At the beginning of a word pronounce it like *s*; and sound it as an English *z* in the middle of a word between vowels: double *s* has always a sharp sound.

Z, like *s* and *c*, is liable to great diversity of sound. The inhabitants of Piedmont, Genoa, Lombardy, and Venice give it merely the strength of an *s*, whilst the Tuscans, Romans, and Neapolitans give it more elegantly the sound of *ts*: the only deviation from this should be the *ds* heard in the words *mezzo*, half; *rozzo*, rude.

THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE WORDS.

When the sounds of the letters are well known, it may be thought that those of words also may be easily learned, but there are pauses to be made and emphases to be observed which invest many words with trifling difficulties. It must not be imagined that a few remarks on this subject can teach a pupil to pronounce Italian perfectly; for I am of opinion that the ablest and most laboured treatise on such a subject would fail of its effect. I am therefore desirous to give some general ideas upon the pronunciation, which may serve as a guide in the absence of a master, and which may be of real service to those who are already partially acquainted with the general sounds of the language, and have either forgotten or never known its more delicate elementary tones.

Three things should be studied where a pupil is desirous of pronouncing a language properly:

1st, The exact sound of the letters.

2nd, The connection and influence of these letters when formed into words, with the pauses and accents proper to the syllables.

3rd, The intonation or general tone of the language.

That this latter particular is one of vast importance where students are desirous of speaking a language elegantly, is evident from the fact that when persons are conversing together at a distance, and the words cannot be distinguished, the language itself may be almost always recognised by a correct ear, from the intonation or tone of the speakers' discourse; and it therefore becomes as much a part of the pupil's study to imitate the tone of the phrase, as to follow with exactness the sound of the letters, and the accent and emphasis of the words.

The Italian language has so nearly reached perfection with regard to its pronunciation, that the letters have almost the same sound in the words as they have in their elementary form in the Alphabet. All the letters, therefore, employed in a word, must be pronounced, as they are placed there for that object, and do not stand, as they so often do in English and French, as mere incumbrances, embarrassing the learner, and rendering the orthography unnecessarily complicated and annoying: the words must be pronounced as they are written, and written as they are pronounced; so that a youth may, with ordinary attention, write from dictation in Italian almost without an error, after three or four lessons from a good master,—a feat which he would find great difficulty in accomplishing with any other European language.

A circumstance of primary importance in the pronunciation of the words is the due emphasis to be placed on the syllables. We cannot, in a brief treatise like this, go fully into such a question, involving as it does a host of rules, and requiring a greater number of examples. Besides, as before explained, more can be done by a master in a week with such matters, than pages would be able to explain. One rule, however,—the most interesting for the elegance of pronunciation,—is here adduced. We frequently find two consonants in the middle of a word, and great care must be taken in sounding them properly. A pause must invariably be made on the first, relatively a long pause, or all the beauty and strength, and sometimes even the sense of the word, are destroyed. For instance, in pronouncing the word *stella*, star, a pause must be made on the syllable *stel*, and without changing the position of the tongue the sound must, in a manner, continue during the pause, till the second syllable *la* is uttered. The word then should be sounded as if it were written thus, *stel la*, a mode which all musicians will understand. This pause in the sounding of the word must be observed not merely in cases of double letters; on whatever syllable the accent may fall, *there* must the pause be made in the manner here explained.

With these remarks, the pronunciation is left in the master's

hands. I have faintly outlined the path to be adopted, and leave the filling in to the pupil's attention under proper guidance. It will be seen that a preference is given to the Tuscan accent, which I deem the purest and most elegant, as well from a long residence in Italy as from intimate acquaintance with well-educated Italians from all parts of the country; and though it may be conjectured, and with tolerable correctness, that the superior classes in all the provinces of a kingdom speak very nearly the same, so strong an accent attaches to the language spoken in the different divisions of Italy, that it marks immediately the province, and in many cases the town even, where the speaker was born or educated.

A FEW CONCISE READING-LESSONS AS EXERCISES ON THE PRONUNCIATION.

Note.—The accents are here placed over most of the words. This is merely as a guide to the pupil in laying stress upon the syllable, as the acute accent (´) is not generally employed in Italian books. Where the grave accent (`), however, is used, it will be found placed only on those words which are always accompanied with it.

I.

A'...pro gli oc'...chi, e guar'...do il cié...lo, la ter'...ra. Oh spet-
tá...co...lo di ma...ra...ví...glia! Il só...le im...mó...bi...le span-
de in...tor'...no a sè i...ne...sau...rí...bi...li tor...ren'...ti di lú...ce e
di ca...ló...re: la lú...na fra un cor...teg'...gio di stel'...le ab...bel..
lis'...ce e ri...schia'...ra le not'...ti: l'al'...ba ro...sá...ta, in...do...ran'-
do le cí...me dei col'...li, par che chia'...mi gli uó...mi...ni al la...vó-
ro; il tré...mu...lo cre...pú...sco...lo del'...la sé...ra, ri...ti...ran'...do
a pó...co a pó...co le tin'...te dé...gli og...get'...ti, fa dol'...ce in...ví-
to al ri...pó...so: ó...ra un lim'...pi...do se...ré...no in...fon'...de
nell'a...ni...ma l'i...lá...ri...tà; ó...ra ci scuó...te il fra...gó...re del
tuó...no e lo schian'...to del...le sa...et'...te. Quag...giù, mil'...le fa-
mí...glie d'a...ni...má...li ví...vo...no, cias...cú...na con for'...me e
co...stú...mi di...ver'...si. Oh cá...ra la bel...lez'...za di tan'...ti fió-
ri! oh dol'...ce la so...a...vi...tà di tan'...ti frut'...ti! Qui sten'...de-
si ú...na pi...a...nú...ra in...ter...mi...ná...bi...le, là strin'...gon...si
le val'...li, al'...zan...si fí...no al cié...lo i mon'...ti che pó...i de...clí-
na...no in li...é...te col...lí...no, in u...ber...tó...se pen...dí...ci. Sul'-
le cí...me di qué...i mon'...ti sca...tu...rí...sco...no le ac'...que dal'...le
fon'...ti, che pó...i scen...den'...do in ru...scel'...li, si u...ní...sco...no
in fiú...mi, di...lá...tan...si in lá...ghi, stá...gna...no in pa...lú...di,
fin...chè met'...to...no tut'...te nel'...la im...men...si...tà del má...re.

II.

Oh! chi ha fat'...te tan'...te bel'...le có...se? Fra es'...se ré...gna
per...pé...tuo un mo...vi...men'...to or...di...ná...to. Gli á...stri con-
ti...nu...ano re...go...lar...men'...te il cor'...so at...tor'...no al só...le.
La nó...stra ter'...ra of'...fre a vi...cen'...da tut'...te le sú...e par...ti
a quell'as'...tro, pro...du...cen'...do il gior'...no e la not'...te, nè sví...a

má..i, nè má..i fal'..la..no d'un mi..nú..to l'au..ró..ra o la sé..ra. Al sor..rí..so del'..la pri..ma..vé..ra rin..ver..dí..sco..no i prá..ti, smal..tan'..do..si di mil'..le bé..i co..ló..ri; sboc'..cia..no ró..se e vi..ó..le; ger..mó..glia..no i sé..mi de..pó..sti nel'..la ter'..ra: e il pé..sco e l'al..bi..coc'..co si ri..vé..sto: no di fió..ri e di fó..glie. Pó..i l'e..stá..te svi..lup'..pa qué..i fi..óri, ma..tú..ra i frut'..ti, e il grá..no com..pen'..sa le fa..tí..che dell'a..gri..col..tó..re, có..me un fi..gli..uó..lo che col'..le bnó..ne a..zi..ó..ni com..pen'..sa il pá..dre che lo creb'..be e l'e..du..cò. L'au..tun'..no si fa li..é..to del'..la ven..dem'..mia e ri..pó..ne i ri..col'..ti per l'in..ver'..no, nel quá..le par che la na..tú..ra si ri..pó..si, per ri..co..min'..ciá..re la sú..a vi..cen'..da. Co..sì gli a..ni..má..li ná..sco..no, cré..sco..no, muó..jo..no: co..sì le pian'..te spun'..ta..no, in..vi..go..rí..sco..no, frut'..ta..no, in..vec'..chia..no e pe..rí..sco..no: ma gli ú..ni e le al'..tre lá..scia..no fi..gli, che ri..co..min'..cia..no la ví..ta stes'..sa. Tut'..to in som'..ma è mó..to re..go..lá..to.

Oh! chi dié..de a tut'..te le có..se il pri..mo mo..vi..men'..to? chi di..rí..ge tut'..ti qué..sti mo..vi..men'..ti co..sì va..ri..á..ti ep..pú..re co..sì re..go..lá..ri?

III.

Quel'..la bel'..la stá..tu..a che ve..dé..te in chi..é..sa, dap..pri..ma é..ra un mas'..so gras..so..lá..no ed in..for'..me. Quel ma..gní..fi..co pa..laz'..zo é..ra ú..na con..gé..ri..e di ma..te..ri..á..li, di mat..tó..ni, di cal..cí..na, di sab'..bi..a, di trá..vi, di sas'..si, di té..go..li. L'o..ro..ló..gio é..ra un po' di me..tal'..lo, da cú..i si for..má..ro..no le ruó..te, le mol'..le, le sfé..re, che mi..sú..ra..no il tem'..po. Se al..cú..no vi di..ces'..se; Quel mas'..so si mu..tò da per sé in ú..na stá..tua: qué..i ma..te..ri..á..li si con..ge..gná..ro..no da per sé in mó..do di far un pa..laz'..zo co..sì a..dat..tá..to al có..mo..do e al'..la bel..lez'..za: qué..i me..tal'..li ac..coz..zá..ti a cá..so, com..pó..se..ro l'o..ri..uó..lo: se al..cú..no vi di..ces'..se co..sì, nol cre..de..ré..ste men..te..cat'..to? Quan'..to più men..te..cat'..to do..vreb'..be pa..ré..re chi di..ces'..se che qué..sto mon'..do, co..sì bel'..lo, co..sì im..men'..so, co..sì or..di..ná..to, co..sì pro..por..zio..ná..to, si for..mò da..sè!

Ma chi dun'..que lo for..mò? chi l'ha or..di..ná..to?

Io nac'..qui. Da chi? da mí..o pá..dre. E mí..o pá..dre? dal non'..no; e il non'..no dal pá..dre sú..o; e qué..sto da un al'..tro pá..dre, e co..sì ví..a fin..chè ar..ri..ve..ré..mo al pri..mo uó..mo. Ma qué..sto da chi po..té..va trar'..re o..rí..gi..ne? Non da un al'..tro uó..mo, per..chè non sa..reb'..be più il pri..mo. Dun'..que da un es'..se..re, il quá..le fos'..se più che uó..mo, non a..ves'..se co..min'..ciá..to má..i, ed a..ves'..se dá..to co..min'..cia..men'..to a tut'..te le có..se.

Qué..sto au..tó..re di tut'..te le có..se, qué..sto pri..mo mo..tó..re, qué..sto or..di..ná..tó..re, qué..sta caú..sa pri..ma, qué..sto pá..dre u..ni..ver..sá..le, è Dí..o.

IV.

Io esisto: io sen'to d'avére un cor'po compósto di diverse mem'bra: capace di piaceré e di dolóre, di vigóre e di languidez'za, d'aumen'to e di

decaden'za. Ma nel módo stes'so io sen'to in me alcúna cós'a diver'sa dal cor'po.

Io pen'so. Quel che pen'sa è for'se il mío brac'cio? il cáp'o? il cuóre? No: sen'to che è qual'che cós'a distin'ta da tutt'e le mem'bra.

Io conósco le cós'e presen'ti, ricor'do le passáte, prevédo le avveníre, immá-gino, inven'to, ámo, témo, spéro.

Io vóglío. Chi è quést'o *Io*? non il cor'po perchè an'zi il cor'po obbedisce, e se io vóglío portar'mi altróve, il cor'po si móve: se io vóglío chinár la tésta o zízare la persóna, la tésta e la persóna obbedisce.

Quést'o *Io* è l'ánima. Non è compósta di matéria, e perciò non la pos'so vedére nè toccáre, cóme non védo nè toc'co Dío nè gli An'geli: cóme ho la volontà, il desidério, eppúre non pos'so toccar'li, nè veder'li. Questa ánima io la conósco da' suoi effe'tti: è pron'ta, è accor'ta, vígila a tutt'i i movimen'ti del cor'po, ragióna, combína, fa le operazióni di cúi la matéria non è capáce. Di fat'to avéte mái vedúto un sas'so, un légno pensáre, volére?

V.

Se il sas'so cáde, è il sùo péso che lo tíra in giù; se il fúmo ascen'de, è la sua leggerez'za che lo solléva di sópra dell' ária. Ma quan'do io mi accin'go ad un' azióné, sen'to di potér'la e fare e tralasciáre: e disputo tra me se la sía béne o mále, se conven'ga o no, ésito e risol'vo. L' ánima dan'que che régola il mío cor'po ha il *libero arbitrio*, cioè sta in léi di fáre e non fáre il béne, di commet'tere il mále o d' astenér'sene. Dun'que ógni miá ópera è mérito o col'pa miá; dan'que è gius'to che io ne ab'bia prémio o castígo.

E la ragióné e la religióné m' insegnano che quést'o prémio o castígo verran'-no fors' anche in quést'a víta, ma cer'to in un' al'tra che mái non avrà fine. E il prémio consisterà nel conósocere la som'ma veritá cioè Dío, nell' amar'lo perfettamen'te, nel volér' quel'lo che E'gli suóle: ed in accor'do di perfet'ta caritá con tutt'i i buóni, posseder'lo eter'namente.

Oh, io vóglío meritar'mi un tan'to prémio.

Ma cóme l' otterrò? Comportan'domi da galantuómo.

VI.

L' or'gano più mirábile dell' uómo, e che lo díscer'ne ancor' più dal'le béstie, è la lin'gua. Gli al'tri animáli s' inten'dono fra lóro per vía di grádi: la chioc'cia, quan'do ha vedúto il zib'bio e trováto il gráno, chiáma i pulcínì che la inten'dono ed accor'rano: ruggisce il leóne, látra il cáné, miárgela il gat'to, fischia il serpen'te, pígolano i pas'seri, can'tano gli usignóli, grugníscono i majáli, ráglia il giumen'to, nitrísce il caval'lo, grácida la rána; ma nessúno fa un discor'so continuáto cóme nói, nè può esprime're tutt'i i sentimen'ti ed espor're quel che ha trováto e pensáto. Non v'è cós'a intór'no a noi per cúi non abbiám'o úna paróla; non v'è idéa che non possiám'o indicáre a paróle; non affe'tto che non possiám'o esprime're. E secon'do i várii paési, várie són'o le lin'gue, talchè se ne con'tano da dúe míla; eppúre tutt'e si risol'vono in séi o set'te suóni che chiámansi consonan'ti.

PART II.

ON THE COMPOSITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF
THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE.

The component parts of Grammar are the same in most languages: there are Articles, Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Verbs, Participles, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections. In order to explain these properly, and make them clearly understood, we will speak of them separately, and adduce such examples as will impress them on the memory: for, as in the pronunciation the letters work up into syllables and words, and when the letters are well known the words themselves are easy to be sounded,—so in the formation of a sentence, when the strength of the parts of speech is properly understood and their nature has been studied, the construction of the phrase becomes easy of accomplishment.

LESSON I.—*On the Article.*

The Article is a little word attached to a noun, to point out its gender, number, and case; for, as will be explained, it changes according to the gender, number, and case it represents.

In English, where the Article is invariable, its use is learned with comparative facility; the only difficulty foreigners discover being when to use it, and when to cast it aside. In Italian, it must be understood, the case is different. There are two genders in the Grammar,—masculine and feminine; which two genders comprise not merely animals of the male and female sex, but all objects without exception. A chair, therefore, becomes in Italian, feminine; a book, masculine, and so on: and as these words have, of course, their plurals, the article, which must agree with the nouns, varies according to the gender or number of the respective nouns.

I will consider this matter in all its bearings, and I doubt not shall manage to make you comprehend it thoroughly.

The Indefinite Article, in English *a* or *an*, is rendered by *un*, *uno* for the masculine, and *un'*, *una* for the feminine; as

<i>un libro,</i>	<i>uno specchio,</i>	<i>uno zio,</i>
a book,	a mirror,	an uncle,
<i>un' arpa,</i>	<i>una casa,</i>	
a harp,	a house.	

Un, then, is used before a noun masculine beginning with a consonant; *uno* before a noun masculine beginning with a *z*, or with what the Italians call an impure *s*, that is, an *s* followed by a consonant: *un'* is employed before a noun feminine beginning with a vowel, the final *a* being cut off and an apostrophe substituted; whilst before a noun feminine beginning with a consonant, as in the second example, *una casa*, the *una* is written in full.

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE — *The*

is the article to which observation was directed at the beginning of this lesson. It is turned into Italian thus:

Singular.

1	2	3		4	5	
<i>Il</i>	<i>Lo</i>	<i>L'</i>	masculine.	<i>La</i>	<i>L'</i>	feminine.
|	|	|	<i>Plural.</i>	|	|	
<i>I</i>	<i>Gli</i>	<i>Gli</i>	masculine.	<i>Le</i>	<i>Le</i>	feminine.

In the declension of these articles, the prepositions *di*, of, *a*, to, and *da*, from or by, are used and combine with them, as will be seen in the following examples.

1.

Article used before a noun masculine beginning with a consonant.

	<i>Il</i>	<i>I</i>	The.
	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Il libro</i>	the book.	<i>I libri</i>	the books.
<i>Del libro</i>	of the book.	<i>Dei libri</i>	of the books.
<i>Al libro</i>	to the book.	<i>Ai libri</i>	to the books.
<i>Dal libro</i>	from or by the book.	<i>Dai libri</i>	from or by the books.

2.

Article used before a noun masculine beginning with an impure *s*, or *s* followed by a consonant.

	<i>Lo</i>	<i>Gli</i>	The.
	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Lo specchio</i>	the mirror.	<i>Gli specchj</i>	the mirrors.
<i>Dello specchio</i>	of the mirror.	<i>Degli specchj</i>	of the mirrors.
<i>Allo specchio</i>	to the mirror.	<i>Agli specchj</i>	to the mirrors.
<i>Dallo specchio</i>	from or by the mirror.	<i>Dagli specchj</i>	from or by the mirrors.

Same article used before a noun masculine beginning with a *z*.

	<i>Lo</i>	<i>Gli</i>	The.
	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Lo zio</i>	the uncle.	<i>Gli zii</i>	the uncles.
<i>Dello zio</i>	of the uncle.	<i>Degli zii</i>	of the uncles.
<i>Allo zio</i>	to the uncle.	<i>Agli zii</i>	to the uncles.
<i>Dallo zio</i>	from or by the uncle.	<i>Dagli zii</i>	from or by the uncles.

3.

Same article used before a noun masculine beginning with a vowel, with the final *o* replaced by an apostrophe.

L' *Gli* The.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>L' amore</i>	the love.	<i>Gli amori</i>	the loves.
<i>Dell' amore</i>	of the love.	<i>Degli amori</i>	of the loves.
<i>All' amore</i>	to the love.	<i>Agli amori</i>	to the loves.
<i>Dall' amore</i>	from or by the love.	<i>Dagli amori</i>	from or by the loves.

4.

Article used before a noun feminine beginning with a consonant.

La *Le* The.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>La sedia</i>	the chair.	<i>Le sedie</i>	the chairs.
<i>Della sedia</i>	of the chair.	<i>Delle sedie</i>	of the chairs.
<i>Alla sedia</i>	to the chair.	<i>Alle sedie</i>	to the chairs.
<i>Dalla sedia</i>	from or by the chair.	<i>Dalle sedie</i>	from or by the chairs.

5.

Same article used before a noun feminine beginning with a vowel, with the final *a* replaced by an apostrophe.

L' *Le* The.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>L' isola</i>	the island.	<i>Le isole</i>	the islands.
<i>Dell' isola</i>	of the island.	<i>Delle isole</i>	of the islands.
<i>All' isola</i>	to the island.	<i>Alle isole</i>	to the islands.
<i>Dall' isola</i>	from or by the island.	<i>Dalle isole</i>	from or by the islands.

Whilst on this subject, it is particularly necessary to mention the use that is made of the genitive or second form of the preceding articles, viz.

Masculine.

1. *Del* with its plural *Dei*.
2. *Dello* „ *Degli*.
3. *Dell'* „ *Degli*.

Feminine.

4. *Della* with its plural *Delle*.
5. *Dell'* „ *Delle*.

This article when joined to a noun often represents a certain portion or quantity, and therefore acquires, when so used, the name of Partitive Article ; it may be rendered into English by the word *some*.

An example of each is therefore given.

Masculine.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1. S. <i>Del pane</i> | some bread. | P. <i>Dei pani</i> | some loaves. |
| 2. S. <i>Dello spirito</i> | some spirit. | P. <i>Degli spiriti</i> | some spirits. |
| 3. S. <i>Dell' onore</i> | some honour. | P. <i>Degli onori</i> | some honours. |

Feminine.

4. S. *Della carità* some charity. P. *Delle pere* some pears.
 5. S. *Dell'amicizia* some friendship. P. *Delle amiche* some female friends.

On the union of the article with the preposition, it may be well to observe that the same connection exists with the prepositions *in*, *in*, *con*, with, *per*, for, and *su*, on, as with *a*, *di*, and *da*.

EXAMPLES.

The combination of

<i>In il</i> , in the, becomes	<i>nel</i> .	<i>Con la</i> , with the, becomes	<i>colla</i> .
<i>In lo</i> , " "	<i>nello, nell'</i> .	<i>Con le</i> , " "	<i>colle</i> .
<i>In i</i> , " "	<i>nei, ne'</i> .	<i>Per il</i> , for the, "	<i>pel</i> .
<i>In gli</i> , " "	<i>negli</i> .	<i>Per i</i> , " "	<i>pei, pe'</i> .
<i>In la</i> , " "	<i>nella, nell'</i> .	<i>Su il</i> , on the, "	<i>sul</i> .
<i>In le</i> , " "	<i>nelle</i> .	<i>Su lo</i> , " "	<i>sullo, sull'</i> .
<i>Con il</i> , with the, "	<i>col</i> .	<i>Su i</i> , " "	<i>sui, su'</i> .
<i>Con lo</i> , " "	<i>collo, coll'</i> .	<i>Su gli</i> , " "	<i>sugli</i> .
<i>Con i</i> , " "	<i>coi, co'</i> .	<i>Su la</i> , " "	<i>sulla</i> .
<i>Con gli</i> , " "	<i>cogli</i> .	<i>Su le</i> , " "	<i>sulle</i> .

We therefore say—

In the room,	With the man,	On the houses,
<i>Nella camera.</i>	<i>Coll' uomo.</i>	<i>Sulle case.</i>

Be it remembered, however, that the preceding articles are not unfrequently used with the prepositions in their natural form, in poetry more particularly, and that the ear, and the reading of good authors, must be the guides.

It only remains now to consider when the article should be used, and when it can with most propriety be omitted; for though this is a subject that practice, rather than precept, can teach, a general observation or two is desirable, which, without embarrassing the student, may be of service in his use of the important little words in question.

To such as are acquainted with French, the employing or suppressing of the article will be a matter of ease, as the same rules hold good for both languages. To others it is necessary to observe that in all cases in English where the noun is particularized and the article used, the article must be placed also in Italian: for example,

The virtue of that woman,	The book I am reading,
<i>La virtù di quella donna.</i>	<i>Il libro che leggo.</i>

It must likewise be employed in Italian when the noun is taken in its widest sense, and when the article would be suppressed in English: thus,

Man is mortal,	Birds fly,
<i>L'uomo è mortale.</i>	<i>Gli uccelli volano.</i>

Before the names of countries, kingdoms, provinces, &c., when speaking of them as such, the article must be placed; for instance,

Italy is seated between two seas,
L'Italia è situata tra due mari.

Mountains require always the article; rivers almost invariably; whilst cities, with few exceptions, are employed without.

Be it however observed, that when two or three nouns succeed each other, requiring the article, it must be repeated before each, unless they happen to be of the same gender and the same number: thus,

The father and sons,
Il padre ed i figli.

The reason of this suppression in English, and repetition in Italian, of the article, is evident. English *the* is invariable, whilst the articles in the Italian change according to the gender and number of the noun before which they are to be placed.

With the foregoing explanations the student will be enabled to write the exercise here subjoined, and supply the omissions. Before attempting this, he should read over and over again the forms of the articles in the declension of the nouns: it would be well even to commit them to memory, or at least copy them out once or twice, so as to impress them on his recollection; for though practice will soon make him remember them, it is essentially necessary to be well grounded in grammatical principles, in order to speak or write with correctness.

EXERCISE I.—PART I.

On the Articles.

Note.—The letter *m.* beside the noun shows that it is masculine; *f.* marks that the noun is feminine: *m.p.* means masculine plural; *f.p.* feminine plural.

The man.	A woman.	The girl.	An apple.	The knife.
<i>uomo.</i>	<i>donna.</i>	<i>ragazza.</i>	<i>mela, f.</i>	<i>coltello, m.</i>
A fork.	The pen.	A book.	An hour.	The mirror.
<i>forchetta, f.</i>	<i>penna, f.</i>	<i>libro, m.</i>	<i>ora, f.</i>	<i>specchio, m.</i>
The hope.	Charity.	A Grammar.	Some bread.	A
<i>speranza, f.</i>	<i>carità, f.</i>	<i>Grammatica, f.</i>	<i>pane, m.</i>	
house.	The door.	The window.	Wisdom.	Some beer.
<i>casa, f.</i>	<i>uscio, m.</i>	<i>finestra, f.</i>	<i>sapienza, f.</i>	<i>birra, f.</i>
A game.	The coach.	Some milk.	A goose.	The uncle.
<i>giuoco, m.</i>	<i>carrozza, f.</i>	<i>latte, m.</i>	<i>oca, f.</i>	<i>zio.</i>
An aunt.	Time.	Some virtue.	Pride.	The wish.
<i>zia.</i>	<i>Tempo, m.</i>	<i>virtù, f.</i>	<i>orgoglio, m.</i>	<i>desiderio, m.</i>

A boy.	The child.	Some gold.	Man.	A vice.	The
<i>ragazzo.</i>	<i>bambino.</i>	<i>oro, m.</i>	<i>uomo.</i>	<i>vizio, m.</i>	
passions.	A law.	Philosophy.	Some water.	The	
<i>passioni, f. p.</i>	<i>legge, f.</i>	<i>Filosofia, f.</i>	<i>acqua, f.</i>		
table.	A fire.	Beauty.	The name.	Some ink.	
<i>tavola, f.</i>	<i>fuoco, m.</i>	<i>Bellezza, f.</i>	<i>nome, m.</i>	<i>inchiostro, m.</i>	
A letter.	Smoke.	The sky.	A cloud.	Some hail.	
<i>lettera, f.</i>	<i>Fumo, m.</i>	<i>cielo, m.</i>	<i>nuvolo, m.</i>	<i>grandine, f.</i>	
Rain.	The horse.	A dog.	Health.	Some wine.	The
<i>Pioggia, f.</i>	<i>cavallo.</i>	<i>cane.</i>	<i>Salute, f.</i>	<i>vino, m.</i>	
intention.	A grace.	Truth.	The sun.	Some noise.	
<i>intenzione, f.</i>	<i>grazia, f.</i>	<i>Verità, f.</i>	<i>sole, m.</i>	<i>chiasso, m.</i>	
An idea.	Wealth.	The pencil.	Some India-rubber.	A	
<i>idea, f.</i>	<i>Ricchezze, f. p.</i>	<i>lapis, m.</i>	<i>gomm' elastica, f.</i>		
goat.	The field.	Innocence.	The grass.	A flower.	
<i>capra, f.</i>	<i>campo, m.</i>	<i>Innocenza, f.</i>	<i>erba, f.</i>	<i>flore, m.</i>	
The walk.	A river.	The wind.	Some paper.	Love.	
<i>passeggiata, f.</i>	<i>fiume, m.</i>	<i>vento, m.</i>	<i>carta, f.</i>	<i>Amore, m.</i>	
A harp.	Music.	Mirth.	A song.	Some merit.	
<i>arpa, f.</i>	<i>musica, f.</i>	<i>allegria, f.</i>	<i>canzona, f.</i>	<i>merito, m.</i>	
The instrument.	The room.	A drawing-room.	The books.		
<i>strumento, m.</i>	<i>stanza, f.</i>	<i>sala, f.</i>	<i>libri, m. p.</i>		
Some pens.	The women.	Some wishes.	The boys.		
<i>pennne, f. p.</i>	<i>donne.</i>	<i>desiderj, m. p.</i>	<i>ragazzi.</i>		
Some pears.	The schools.	Some loaves.	The uncles.	Some	
<i>pere, f. p.</i>	<i>scuole, f. p.</i>	<i>pani, m. p.</i>	<i>zii.</i>		
leaves.	The mirrors.	Some cares.	The kings.	Some	
<i>foglie, f. p.</i>	<i>specchj, m. p.</i>	<i>cure, f. p.</i>	<i>re.</i>		
goods.	The merchandize.	Some letters.	The states.		
<i>beni, m. p.</i>	<i>mercanzie, f. p.</i>	<i>lettere, f. p.</i>	<i>stati, m. p.</i>		
Some news.	The men.	Some spoons.	The plates.		
<i>notizie, f. p.</i>	<i>uomini.</i>	<i>cucchiaj, m. p.</i>	<i>piatti, m. p.</i>		
Some hopes.	The friends.	Some laws.	The seas.		
<i>speranze, f. p.</i>	<i>amici, m. p.</i>	<i>leggi, f. p.</i>	<i>mari, m. p.</i>		
Some limits.	The roses.	Some pupils.	The errors.		
<i>limiti, f. p.</i>	<i>rose, f. p.</i>	<i>alunni, m. p.</i>	<i>errori, m. p.</i>		
Some honours.	The benefits.	Some gloves.	The churches.		
<i>onori, m. p.</i>	<i>benefizj, m. p.</i>	<i>guanti, m. p.</i>	<i>chiese, f. p.</i>		
Some ceremonies.	The spirits.				
<i>cereemonie, f. p.</i>	<i>spiriti, m. p.</i>				

EXERCISE I.—PART II.

On the Union of the Articles with the Prepositions.

The leaves	of the book.	The rooms	of the house.
<i>fogli, m. p.</i>	<i>libro, m.</i>	<i>stanze, f. p.</i>	<i>casa, f.</i>
The blade	of a knife.	The measures	of the minister.
<i>lama, f.</i>	<i>coltello, m.</i>	<i>misure, f. p.</i>	<i>ministro.</i>

hopes of success. The gifts of Fortune. To the
speranze, f. p. successo, m. doni, m. p. Fortuna, f.
 man. To the children. With the idea. On the table.
uomo. bambini, m. p. idea, f. tavola, f.
 For the boys. Of the merits of the history. To the wishes
ragazzi. meriti storia, f. desiderj, m. p.
 of the pupils. With the goodness of the women. For the
alumni, m. p. bontà, f. donne.
 girls of the school. For the mistress of the house. On
fanciulle scuola, f. padrona casa, f.
 the bed in the room. To the pens in the inkstand.
letto, m. camera, f. penne, f. p. calamaio, m.
 With the pencil of the pocket-book. For the good of the
lapis, m. portafoglio, m. bene, m.
 country. From the gates of the city. On the leaves of
patria, f. porte, f. p. città, f. foglie, f. p.
 the trees. To the window of the parlour. With the uncle
alberi, m. p. finestra, f. salotto, m. zio
 of the old man. For the dog of the countryman. From the
vecchio. cane, m. contadino.
 wisdom of the council. On the expressions of the reader.
saviezza, f. consiglio, m. espressioni, f. p. lettere, m.
 To the directions of the guide. With the birds in the
direzioni, f. p. guida, m. uccelli, m. p.
 cage. For the life of the child. From the nature of
gabbia, f. vita, f. bambino, m. natura, f.
 the affair. On the difficulties of the question. To the
affare, m. difficoltà, f. p. questione, f.
 page of the history. With the energy of the man. For
pagina, f. storia, f. energia, f. uomo.
 the expenses of the house. From the pleasure of the journey.
spese, f. p. casa, f. piacere, m. viaggio, m.
 On the vicissitudes of life. To the mercy of the
vicissitudini, f. p. vita, f. misericordia, f.
 victor. With the soldiers of the army. For the tenderness
vincitore. soldati armata, f. tenerezza, f.
 of the mother. From the inclination to virtue. On the mora-
madre. inclinazione virtù, f. mora-
 lity of the nation. To the strength of the resolve. With
lità, f. nazione. forza, f. risoluzione, f.
 the delay of the news. For the beauty of the landscape.
ritardo, m. notizie, f. p. bellezza, f. paesaggio, m.
 From the presence of the friar.
presenza, f. frate.

LESSON II.—On the Noun.

Nouns are the names of things either existing or imaginary.
 They possess gender, number, and case.

We will consider each of these separately, and begin with

Gender.

In my remarks on the Article I mentioned that there were two genders in Italian Grammar, masculine and feminine, and that to these two genders belonged not merely animals of the male and female kind, but all objects and things without exception. As the form of the article, the termination of the adjective, and the variations of the pronoun and participle in some cases, depend upon the gender of the noun, you may imagine of what importance it is to have this gender correct, for should you make a mistake in this particular, your whole phrase must be wrong. Fortunately, the termination of the noun itself does, in the majority of cases, indicate its gender; but as there are exceptions which might lead you astray, I must beg your earnest attention to the remarks I shall here give for your guidance on this subject.

In the first place all Italian words end in one of the vowels *a, e, i, o, u*, though the final *e* is not unfrequently suppressed to give greater force to the word or flow to the phrase.

The broad rule for distinguishing the gender of nouns by their endings is, that those which terminate in *o* are masculine, and those which end in *a* are feminine, whilst substantives with the other terminations belong generally to either sex.

There is but one exception to the *o*, viz. *mano*, hand, which is feminine.

There are several exceptions to the *a*, though they may be reduced to order. All proper names of men ending in *a* are, of course, masculine, as well as the names of dignities and professions properly appertaining to man: as

<i>L'artista,</i>	the artist.	<i>Il moralista,</i>	the moralist.
<i>Il copista,</i>	the copyist.	<i>L'oculista,</i>	the oculist.
<i>Il dentista,</i>	the dentist.	<i>Il papa,</i>	the pope.
<i>Il duca,</i>	the duke.	<i>Il patriarca,</i>	the patriarch.
<i>Il geometra,</i>	the geometrician.	<i>Il podestà,</i>	the mayor.
<i>Il legista,</i>	the lawyer.	<i>Il poeta,</i>	the poet.
<i>Il monarca,</i>	the monarch.	<i>Il profeta,</i>	the prophet.

The following nouns likewise, derived from the Greek, are masculine:

<i>Anagramma,</i>	anagram.	<i>Dilemma,</i>	dilemma.
<i>Anatema,</i>	anathema.	<i>Diploma,</i>	diploma.
<i>Apotegma,</i>	apotegm.	<i>Dogma,</i>	dogma.
<i>Assioma,</i>	axiom.	<i>Drama,</i>	drama.
<i>Clima,</i>	climate.	<i>Emblema,</i>	emblem.
<i>Diadema,</i>	diadem.	<i>Enigma,</i>	enigma.

<i>Epigramma,</i>	epigram.	<i>Programma,</i>	programme.
<i>Fantasma,</i>	phantom.	<i>Scisma,</i>	schism.
<i>Idioma,</i>	idiom.	<i>Sistema,</i>	system.
<i>Idiota,</i>	idiot.	<i>Sofisma,</i>	sophism.
<i>Pianeta,</i>	planet.	<i>Stemma,</i>	coat of arms.
<i>Poema,</i>	poem.	<i>Stratagemma,</i>	stratagem.
<i>Prisma,</i>	prism.	<i>Tema,</i>	theme.
<i>Problema,</i>	problem.	<i>Teorema,</i>	theorem.

These observations will serve to teach you the genders of all nouns ending in *o* or *a*. You must make use of your Dictionary to discover the genders of those finishing in *e*, *i*, or *u*: there are but few terminating in *i* or *u*. The first are, for the most part, masculine; the last, feminine;—but use your Dictionary.

I have said enough on this subject to enable you to write the second Exercise, where you must learn the genders of the nouns, and make the articles agree with them; it becomes therefore necessary, as you go on, to bear in mind what has been mentioned in preceding lessons, as each fresh theme will be an exercise on the rules laid down and explained before.

EXERCISE II.—On the Genders of Nouns.

The wolf.	The goat.	The author.	The queen.	The prince.
<i>lupo.</i>	<i>capra.</i>	<i>autore.</i>	<i>regina.</i>	<i>principe.</i>
The daughter of the man.	The roof of the house.	The light in		
<i>figlia</i>	<i>uomo.</i>	<i>tetto</i>	<i>casa.</i>	<i>lume</i>
the room.	The boy	at the window.	The fruit on the tree.	
<i>stanza.</i>	<i> bimbo</i>	<i>finestra.</i>	<i>frutto</i>	<i>albero.</i>
The picture on the wall.	The cap	of the child.	The noise	
<i>quadro</i>	<i>muro.</i>	<i>berretta</i>	<i>fanciullo.</i>	<i>romore</i>
of the crowd.	The Grammar	of the student.	The equity of	
<i>folla.</i>	<i>Grammatica</i>	<i>studente.</i>	<i>equità</i>	
the judge.	The boldness of the	prisoner.	The courage of the	
<i>giudice.</i>	<i>ardire</i>	<i>prigioniero.</i>	<i>coraggio</i>	
enemy.	The utility of the lesson.	The doctrine of the father.		
<i>nemico.</i>	<i>utilità</i>	<i>lezione.</i>	<i>dottrina</i>	<i>padre.</i>
The tenderness of the mother.	The obedience of the son.	The		
<i>tenerezza</i>	<i>madre.</i>	<i>ubbidienza</i>	<i>figlio.</i>	
prudence of the servant.	The fear of death.	The hope of		
<i>prudenza</i>	<i>servo.</i>	<i>timore</i>	<i>morte.</i>	<i>speranza</i>
life.	The mouse in the cupboard.	The lion in the desert.	The	
<i>vita.</i>	<i>sorcio</i>	<i>armadio.</i>	<i>lione</i>	<i>deserto.</i>
ink	on the table.	The dog with the	boy.	The bird
<i>inchiostro</i>	<i>tavola.</i>	<i>cane</i>	<i>ragazzo.</i>	<i>uccello</i>
in the tree.	The father of the woman.	The virtue of modesty.		
<i>albero.</i>	<i>padre</i>	<i>donna.</i>	<i>virtù</i>	<i>modestia.</i>
The love of prudence.	The temperance of the youth.	The		
<i>amore</i>	<i>prudenza.</i>	<i>temperanza</i>	<i>giovane.</i>	

generosity of the friend. The pleasure of friendship. The
generosità amico. piacere amicizia.
 goodness of the old man. The sense of good and evil. The
bontà vecchio. senso bene male.
 action of the priest. The wall of the garden. The belfry of
azione prete. muro giardino. campanile
 the church. The study of the artist. The hand of the lady.
chiesa. studio artista. mano signora.
 The instrument of the dentist. The law and authority of the
strumento dentista. legge autorità
 monarch. The genius of the poet and painter. The wisdom of
monarca. genio poeta e pittore. saviezza
 the lawyer and moralist. The urbanity of the duke. The
legista e moralista. urbanità duca.
 knowledge of the prophet and the patriarch. The climate of the
sapere profeta patriarcha. clima.
 country. The emblem of life. The problem of the geometrician.
paese. emblema vita. problema geometra.
 The programme of the concert. The theme of the scholar.
programma accademia. tema scolare.
 The stratagem of the enemy. The system of the philosopher.
stratagemma nemico. sistema filosofo.
 The idiom of the language. The planet of the constellation.
idioma lingua. pianeta costellazione.
 The poem of the young lady. The diadem of the emperor.
poema signorina. diadema imperatore.
 The dogma of the school. The axiom of the master. The
dogma scuola. assioma maestro.
 power of the pope. The dilemma of the oculist. The epigram
potere papa. dilemma oculista. epigramma
 of the minister.
ministro.

LESSON III.—On Number as applied to Nouns.

There are two numbers, singular and plural. How to turn the singular into the plural, therefore, requires your attention, as a Dictionary will only supply you with the noun in its singular form.

If you turn back to the declensions of the articles, you will observe that the masculine nouns thereto appended change the singular *o* into *i* in the plural; thus *libro*, book, becomes *libri*, books;—that the feminine nouns change their singular termination *a* into *e* when they become plural; *sedia*, chair, changing to *sedie*, chairs; whilst nouns ending in *e*, whether masculine or feminine, alter that *e* into *i* in the plural: thus *amore*, love, masculine, is made *amori*, loves; *madre*, mother, becomes *madri*, mothers.

The few nouns ending in *io* generally change those letters into

j: thus *principio*, beginning, becomes *principj*, beginnings or principles; though some, as *figlio*, son, *occhio*, eye, form their plural by cutting off the final *o*, thus making *figli*, sons, *occhi*, eyes. Some again, like *zio*, uncle, *rio*, a brook, with the accent on the *i*, follow the general rule, and become *zii*, uncles, *rii*, brooks. Those which end in *jo* lose the *o* in the plural: *ex. librajo*, a bookseller, *libraj*, booksellers.

Now remark that accented vowels, nouns ending in *i* and *ie*, and words of one syllable, do not change at all in the plural, which is designated by the article alone.—*Ex. La città*, the city, makes *le città*, the cities; *la metropoli*, the metropolis, *le metropoli*; *la serie*, the series, *le serie*; *il dì*, the day, *i dì*, the days; *il re*, the king, *i re*, the kings; *la virtù*, virtue, *le virtù*, the virtues.

I have given in the last lesson a list of masculine nouns with feminine terminations; such as *poeta*, poet; *profeta*, prophet, &c. Such nouns resume their masculine form in the plural, and become *poeti*, poets; *profeti*, prophets.

Words of two syllables which end in *co* and *go* become *chi* and *ghi* in the plural; that is to say, the hard sound of the *c* and *g* is retained; *un parco*, a park, *parchi*, parks; *spago*, string, *spaghi*, strings; when these terminations are found belonging to words of more than two syllables, they make sometimes *chi* and *ghi*, at others *ci* and *gi*, in the plural; nothing but practice will ever teach you when the ending should be hard and when soft. That you may not, however, be without some sort of guide, I will set down a few rules that are worth your attention.

When nouns singular of more than two syllables end in *co* and *go*, they make their plurals in *chi* and *ghi*, provided a consonant precedes the final syllable.—*Ex. Un albergo*, an inn, *alberghi*, inns; *usbergo*, cuirass, *usberghi*, cuirasses.

But when the *co* and *go* are preceded by a vowel, then they change into *ci* and *gi*.—*Ex. Amico*, friend, *amici*, friends; *critico*, critic, *critici*, critics.

Some words ending in these syllables take both the *chi* and *ci*, the *ghi* and *gi*, in the plural: thus *un mendico*, a beggar, makes *mendichi* and *mendici*; *un astrologo*, an astrologer, makes *astrologhi* and *astrologi*.

These rules are not so perfect that they are without exception; they may be found useful, though practice is here the best guide.

Masculine nouns ending in *ca* in the singular become plural by changing that syllable into *chi*. *Duca*, duke, becomes *duchi*, dukes; *monarca*, monarch, *monarchi*, monarchs.

Feminine nouns also finishing in *ca* and *ga* invariably make *che* and *ghe* in the plural.—*Ex. Amica*, a female friend, *amiche*, friends; *una lega*, a league, *leghe*, leagues.

The following words are exceptions to the preceding rules, and are therefore classed separately :

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Uomo</i> , man,	makes		<i>uomini</i> .
<i>Dio</i> , God,	,,		<i>Gli Dei</i> .
<i>Moglie</i> , wife,	,,		<i>mogli</i> .
<i>Mille</i> , thousand,	,,		<i>mila</i> ; as <i>due mila</i> , two thousand.
<i>Bue</i> , an ox,	,,		<i>buoi</i> and <i>bovi</i> .

Among these must also be classed certain nouns which are masculine in the singular, and end in *o*, whilst they are feminine in the plural, and end in *a*.

EXAMPLES.

Singular Masculine.

<i>Un cantaro</i> ,	a weight (150 lbs.),
<i>Un centinajo</i> ,	a hundred,
<i>Un migliajo</i> ,	a thousand,
<i>Un miglio</i> ,	a mile,
<i>Un moggio</i> ,	a measure (5 qrs.),
<i>Un pajo</i> ,	a pair,
<i>Il riso</i> ,	laughter,
<i>Uno stajo</i> ,	a bushel,
<i>Un uovo</i> ,	an egg,

Plural Feminine.

<i>le cantara</i> .
<i>le centinaja</i> .
<i>le migliaja</i> .
<i>le miglia</i> .
<i>le moggia</i> .
<i>le paja</i> .
<i>le risa</i> .
<i>le staja</i> .
<i>le uova</i> .

And to these may be added other nouns which have two plurals ; one regular, the other similar to the one above. You will observe a few of them marked with an asterisk ; I have distinguished them thus in order to call your attention to the notes relating to these particular words at the end of the list :

<i>L'anello</i> ,	the ring,	<i>gli anelli</i> ,	<i>le anella</i> .
<i>Il braccio</i> ,	the arm,	<i>i bracci</i> ,	<i>le braccia</i> .
<i>Il budello</i> ,	the bowel,	<i>i budelli</i> ,	<i>le budella</i> .
<i>Il calcagno</i> ,	the heel,	<i>i calcagni</i> ,	<i>le calcagna</i> .
<i>Il carro</i> ,	the cart,	<i>i carri</i> ,	<i>le carra</i> .
<i>Il castello</i> ,	the castle,	<i>i castelli</i> ,	<i>le castella</i> .
<i>Il ciglio</i> ,	the eyebrow,	<i>i cigli</i> ,	<i>le ciglia</i> .
* <i>Il corno</i> ,	the horn,	<i>i corni</i> ,	<i>le corna</i> .
<i>Il dito</i> ,	the finger,	<i>i diti</i> ,	<i>le dita</i> .
<i>Il filo</i> ,	the thread,	<i>i fili</i> ,	<i>le fila</i> .
* <i>Il fondamento</i> ,	the foundation,	<i>i fondamenti</i> ,	<i>le fondamenta</i> .
* <i>Il frutto</i> ,	the fruit,	<i>i frutti</i> ,	<i>le frutta</i> .
<i>Il fuso</i> ,	the spindle,	<i>i fusi</i> ,	<i>le fusa</i> .
<i>Il ginocchio</i> ,	the knee,	<i>i ginocchi</i> ,	<i>le ginocchia</i> .
<i>Il grido</i> ,	the cry,	<i>i gridi</i> ,	<i>le grida</i> .
<i>Il labbro</i> ,	the lip,	<i>i labbri</i> ,	<i>le labbra</i> .
<i>Il lenzuolo</i> ,	the sheet (of a bed),	<i>i lenzuoli</i> ,	<i>le lenzuola</i> .

* <i>Il membro,</i>	the member,	<i>i membri,</i>	<i>le membra.</i>
<i>Il muro,</i>	the wall,	<i>i muri,</i>	<i>le mura.</i>
<i>L'osso,</i>	the bone,	<i>gli ossi,</i>	<i>le ossa.</i>
<i>Il sacco,</i>	the sack,	<i>i sacchi,</i>	<i>le sacca.</i>
<i>Il vestimento,</i>	the dress,	<i>i vestimenti,</i>	<i>le vestimenta.</i>
<i>L'urlo,</i>	the howl,	<i>gli urli,</i>	<i>le urla.</i>

Notes.—*Il corno*, the horn, *i corni*, *le corna*. When *corno*, horn, means a musical instrument, or the extremity of the altar, *corni* only must be used in the plural.

I fondamenti, *le fondamenta*, the foundations of a house or a material edifice; but *fondamenti* only when used for first elements of an art or science.

I frutti, *le frutta*, the fruit, fruits. It may be first observed that the word *frutta* may be the singular, and in this case its plural would be *le frutte*. In speaking of revenues, produce, &c., *frutti* must be the plural; whilst *frutta* is used to denote the production of trees.

I membri, *le membra*, the members. In speaking of the members of a society, the first only must be employed, whilst both may be used to express the members of the human body.

EXERCISE III.—PART I.

On Number.

Note 1.—The Italian noun is here given in its singular form; it must be the pupil's task to form the plurals in accordance with the rules of the preceding lesson.

Note 2.—Do not forget what was said in the First Lesson concerning the repetition of the article before each noun.

The knives and forks. The tables and chairs. The cities,
coltello forchetta. tavola sedia. città,
houses, and carriages of the Continent. The pens, ink, and
casa, vettura. Continente. penna, inchiostro,
books on the table. The pictures, furniture, and ornaments of
libro tavola. quadro, mobiglia, ornamento
the room. The feet, hands, and arms of the child. On the
stanza. piede, mano, braccia fanciullo.
virtues, vices, and defects of man. For the wishes and objects
virtù, vizio, difetto uomo. desiderio oggetto
of the society. The flags and music with the applauses of the
società. bandiera musica applauso
people. The kings and princes of the earth. The uncles, aunts,
popolo. rè principe terra. zio, zia,
and cousins of the youth. With the sons and daughters of the
cugino giovane. figlio figlia
inhabitants of the village. The mothers and children. The
abitante villaggio. madre figlio.
poets, prophets, and patriarchs of the ancients. For the parks
poeta, profeta, patriarca antico. parco
and gardens of the nobility. On the fruits and flowers of the
giardino nobiltà. frutto fiore

country. The inns on the road. With the friends and critics
paese. albergo strada. amico critico
 of the author. To the geometricians, moralists, and artists of the
autore. geometra, moralista, artista
 world. For the booksellers of the provinces. Some astrologers.
mondo. librajo provincia. astrologo.
 Some men with their wives and oxen. Some hundreds of people.
uomo moglie bu. centinajo gente.
 By the clemency of the gods. Some pairs of stockings. The
clemenza dio. pajo calza.
 horses, sheep, and lambs in the fields. The friends of the
cavallo, pecora, agnello campo. amico
 brothers and sisters. Some bushels of corn. With the Grammars
fratello sorella. stajo grano. Grammatica
 and Dictionaries in the school. For the beggars in the street.
Dizionario scuola. mendico strada.
 The leaves of the trees and shrubs. On the measures of the
foglia albero arbuscello. misura
 ministry. The lakes, rivers, mountains, and valleys of the globe.
ministero. lago, fiume, montagna, valle globo.
 Two thousand oxen on the road. With the songs of the birds,
mille bu strada. canto uccello,
 and the voices of the children. The street of the shoemakers in
voce fanciullo. via calzalajo
 Florence.
Firenze.

EXERCISE III.—PART II.

On Number (continued).

The rings on the fingers of the girls. The arms and knees
anello dito donzella. braccio ginocchio
 of the old woman. The howls of the wolves and dogs. On the
vecchia. urla lupo cane.
 horns of the cow. The castles of the nobility. The ivy on the
corno vacca. castello nobiltà. ellera
 walls of the houses. The bones of an animal. The lips and
muro casa. osso animale. labbro
 eyebrows of the young girl. On the sheets and coverlets of the
ciglio ragazzina. lenzuolo coltrone
 bed. Some members of the society. To the cries and prayers
letto. membro società. grido preghiera
 of the children. To the foundations of the edifice. For the
fanciullo. fondamento edificio.
 fruits of the earth. On the dresses of the men and women.
frutto terra. vestimento uomo donna.
 With the threads of the material. To the carts and coaches of
filo fabbrica. carro legno
 the city. Two sacks of rice, and some bushels of maize.
città. sacco riso, stajo gran turco.

Some eggs and butter. The games of the people in the squares
uovo burro. giuoco popolo piazza
 and parks. On the roofs of the houses and churches. The
perco. tetto casa chiesa.
 loves of the angels. The poems and writings of the poets and
amore angelo. poema scrittura poets
 historians. For the observations on the tales and readings.
istorico. osservazione novella lettura.
 The benefits and merits of the society. The nieces and nephews
benefizio merito società. nipote nipote
 of the captain. On the characters and dispositions of the boys.
capitano. carattere indole ragazzo.
 Tales for youth, in two series. The declensions of the articles
Storia gioventù serie. declensione articolo
 and nouns. On the genders, numbers, and cases of nouns.
nome. genere, numero, caso nome.
 With the terminations of the verbs and pronouns. The rules
terminazione verbo. pronome. regola
 and examples in the Grammar. In the squares and streets of the
esempio Grammatica. piazza strada
 metropolis. The theatres, fountains, statues, galleries, and
metropoli. teatro, fonte, statua, galleria,
 gardens of the city. With the papers, books, pens, and
giardino città. foglio, libro, penna,
 documents in the chest. For the colleges and hospitals of the
documento cassa. collegio spedale
 country. The bags, boxes, and trunks of the traveller. On
paese. sacco, casetta, baule viaggiatore.
 the intentions of the old man.
intenzione vecchio.

LESSON IV.—*Remarks on the Cases of Nouns, Augmentatives, and Diminutives.*

By Case, we understand the different positions and connection of the noun.

Though the Italian language is derived so immediately from the Latin, it does not, in this particular, imitate its mother tongue, for, properly speaking, the Italian has no cases; that is to say, the noun changes according to its gender or number, as we have already seen, but does not, like the Latin, vary with regard to case. For this reason, in the declension of the article and noun in the First Lesson, I abstained from giving any names to the different relations of the substantive, writing them thus :

<i>Il libro,</i>	the book.
<i>del libro,</i>	of the book.
<i>al libro,</i>	to the book.
<i>dal libro,</i>	from or by the book.

Like to the English language, then, the word *libro*, book, is unchanged in termination, the case being only distinguished by the prepositions: *di*, of, for the genitive or possessive; *a*, to, for the dative; and *da*, from or by, for the ablative.

I have nevertheless brought Case forward here, that you may know how to render the familiar English form of the possessive into Italian.

Nothing can be more simple; as we have the two forms in English, viz. *my father's house*, and *the house of my father*, you must always adopt the second mode in Italian; the first with the apostrophe and *s* being merely *my father his house*. *The house of my father*, then, must be the construction of the phrase in Italian; the same form we are constrained to use in English when speaking of an inanimate object; as, *the leg of the table*.

AUGMENTATIVES AND DIMINUTIVES.

The power of increasing or diminishing the *value* of the noun by a different termination is the property of but few languages: the Spanish and Portuguese are the only ones which can at all compare with the Italian in this respect, but the latter far surpasses the others in the extent and variety of these graceful and powerful forms. When, in English, we wish to express the different qualities of a boy, for example, we are obliged to add adjectives to the noun in order to explain our meaning. The Italians have this method too, but they ordinarily supply it with a different ending of the word itself; and thus to express a pretty boy, a little boy, a big boy, a disagreeable bad boy, they do not generally use these adjectives, but by a change of the ending of the noun itself express most forcibly their meaning; the word boy, *ragazzo*, thus becoming *ragazzetto*, *ragazzino*, *ragazzone*, *ragazzaccio*, &c. I will go into this subject more fully, as this mode is of such general use in Italian that it must be attended to particularly.

AUGMENTATIVES.

To express an increase of size, the final vowel of the noun must be changed for *one*; and the very fact of this syllable representing bulk, gives it a masculine meaning; feminine nouns, therefore, with such an appendage, become unsexed.

Examples:

<i>Albero</i> ,	tree,	<i>alberone</i> ,	a great tree.
<i>casa</i> , f.	house,	<i>casone</i> , m.	a great house.
<i>donna</i> , f.	woman,	<i>donnone</i> , m.	a big woman.
<i>libro</i> ,	book,	<i>librone</i> ,	a great book.
<i>porta</i> , f.	door,	<i>portone</i> , m.	a great door.

Another mode of increasing the value of the noun is by replacing the final vowel with the syllables *otto*, *otta*, *occio*, *occia*, *ozzo*, *ozza*, such terminations giving the word likewise the meaning of force and vigour: thus—

Giovinotto and *giovinotta*, from *giovane*, a young man or woman;
vecchiotto and *vecchiotta*, from *vecchio*, a, an old man or woman.

When it is desired to express a sense of contempt or disgust, the syllables *accio*, *accia*, *astro*, *astra*, must be substituted for the final vowel of the noun.

Examples:

Casaccia, a large ugly house, from *casa*.
poetaastro, a wretched poet, from *poeta*.
omaccio, a vile man, from *uomo*.
donnaccia, a despicable woman, from *donna*.

DIMINUTIVES.

The Italian diminutives are even more abundant than the augmentatives, and various are the ways in which expressions of tenderness, patronage, pity, and grace, are employed.

The most ordinary forms are those in *ino*, *ina*, *etto*, *etta*, *ello*, *ella*; thus we have

Fancuillino, a dear little child, from *fanciullo*.
poverino, poor little thing, from *povero*.
casetta, a charming little house, from *casa*.
pastorella, a neat little shepherdess, from *pastore*.

And so much affection is expressed by these terminations, that we do not unfrequently hear the exclamation of *papaïno*, dear little papa, employed by a child to its parent, when the object, so addressed, little deserves such a term from smallness of bulk.

There are diminutives of contempt as well as kindness, and those words which have the appendage of *uccio*, *uccia*, *uzzo*, *uzza*, express this feeling:

Omuccio, a little worthless man, &c.

There are others in *upola*, *aglia*, &c.; but those here given are most in use, the others being met with rarely, though perfectly clear and intelligible to the understanding when a trifling insight has been gained into the genius of the language.

EXERCISE IV.—On the Cases of Nouns.

AUGMENTATIVES AND DIMINUTIVES.

Note.—Attention is again called to the fact that the nouns are here placed in the singular number, and in the simple form in which they are found in the Dictionary. Their variation of every kind, according to their position in the phrase, must be effected by the pupil.

The countryman's cottage. *contadino capanna.* A boy's hat. *ragazzo cappello.* The minister's
 equipage. *equipaggio.* To the child's doll. *bambino poppatola.* From the woman's
 conversation. *conversazione.* By the friend's garden. *amico giardino.* The nation's wishes.
uomo coscienza. On the man's conscience. *artista successo.* From the artist's success. To the
 officers' rooms. *uffiziale stanza.* By a child's toy. *bimbo ninnolo.* In the governor's garden.
 A wife's secret. *moglie segreto.* A father's love for children. *padre amore bambino.* The king's
 power and influence. *potere influenza.* A miser's treasure. *avaro tesoro.* Mankind's pleasures
 and pains. *pena.* The bird's wing and leg. *uccello ala gamba.* The pupil's books
 and pens. *penna.* The boy's attention to study. *ragazzo attenzione studio.* The master's
 benevolence and the servant's gratitude. *benevolenza servo riconoscenza.* From the captain's
 orders. *ordine.* To the soldier's courage and vigilance. *soldato coraggio vigilanza.* By the dog's
 fidelity. *fedeltà.* Woman's love. *Donna amore.* A big man and woman. *uomo donna.* The little
 child's intelligence. *fanciullo intelligenza.* A pretty little house with a small garden.
cima albero. On the top of a great tree. *donna.* With a pretty little woman. A
 wretched poet's bad verses. *poeta verso.* In the miserable chamber of an
 ugly house. *casa.* A disagreeable old man and woman. *vecchio donna.* A pretty
 little bird in a large cage. *uccello gabbia.* Some little shepherdesses in a
 field with some little lambs and sheep. *campo agnello pecora.* A vigorous young
 man with a big dog. *cane.* Some pretty flowers in a small garden.
flore giardino. Some little children on the road. *fanciullo strada.* From the little man's atten-
 tion to the business. *uomo atten-* A large house in the square, with great
 zione *affare.* *casa piazza,* trees in a garden. A little Grammar for the study of the
albero giardino. Italian language, with a good Dictionary of the idioms. *Grammatica studio*
Italiana lingua, small knife and fork on the table, with some bread and meat.
buon Dizionario idioma. *coltello forchetta tavola, pane carne.*

In a large room of a great house. The child's little brother
sala casa. fanciullo fratello
 and sister. A vigorous young bull in the arena. A large head
sorella. toro area. testa
 with a small hat. From the wretched discourse of the poor
cappello. discorso
 friar. A pretty little cat on the girl's shoulder. A large
frate. gatto ragazza spalla.
 room with small windows. To the mother's prayers for the
stanza finestra. madre preghiera
 little child. The gentleman's gloves and stick. On the little
bambino. signore guanto bastone.
 table in the study. A pretty babe in a nurse's arms. In
tavola studio. fanciullo baglia braccio.
 the little box on the writing-desk. A robust youth on a big
scatola scrittojo. giovane
 horse. With the sailor's love for a big ship. On the
cavallo. marinaio amore bastimento.
 actions of the worthless man. The young man's respect for
azione uomo. giovane rispetto
 old age. From a little hole in the wall of the vile old house.
vecchiaia. buco muro casa.
 To the astonishment of the persons in the little church. With
sorpresa persona chiesa.
 the leaves of the big book. Some charity for the love of mercy.
foglio libro. carità amor misericordia.
 Youth's thoughtlessness and manhood's cares. The prisoner's
Gioventù spensieratezza età virile cura. prigioniero
 hopes, fears, and despair.
speranza, timore, disperazione.

LESSON V.—*On Adjectives, and the Changes
 to which they are liable.*

In English, Adjectives are joined to nouns, in order to express a quality or attribute, but they are invariable as regards gender and number; the word *good*, for instance, being used unchanged before man, woman, men, and women.

Not so in Italian: the adjective in Italian is not merely joined to the noun,—it must agree with it.

The adjectives in their simple state, as you will find them in your Dictionary, end either in *o* or *e*: those which end in *o* are masculine; those which end in *e* are masculine or feminine. To adapt the masculine to the feminine singular, the *o* must be changed into *a*: *bello spirito*, lovely spirit; *bella statua*, fine statue;—and to form the plurals of these adjectives, the terminations in *o* change to *i* for the masculine singular; and those in *a*,

converted as we have seen, change to *e*: thus,

superbo, superb, makes *superbi*;
superba, „ „ *superbe*;

whilst those which end in *e*, whether used for the masculine or feminine, change that *e* into *i* in the plural.

The same rules, then, hold good for adjectives which I have already given for nouns; and whenever you are at a loss how to convert them into feminine or plural, you have but to turn to the explanations given on the substantive, to find what you require. This similarity induces Italian Grammarians to mix nouns and adjectives together, calling the first simply Nouns, and the second Nouns adjective; and when it is considered that these adjectives may, in Italian, be used with the articles as nouns, both in the singular and plural, such a classification does not seem irregular. I have, nevertheless, preferred keeping them apart, because such a method is more in accordance with English views, and I believe greater perspicuity is gained thereby.

No certain rule can be given for the position of the adjective; it is usually put after the noun, yet we say

un bell' uomo, *una buona donna*,
 a fine man; a good woman.

Attention, reading, and practice, will teach you imperceptibly.

As adjectives represent qualities, they possess, of course, different degrees: they may possess *superiority*, *inferiority*, and *equality*; and they may be *absolute*, without reference to comparison.

I will, in this lesson, confine my remarks to the last, leaving for a fresh Chapter all explanations concerning the degrees of comparison.

The mode of forming this *absolute superlative* is very simple: it consists in changing the final vowel for *issimo* in the masculine, and *issima* in the feminine; the plurals being *issimi* and *issime*.

Examples:

Un signore ricchissimo, *Una donna buonissima*,
 A gentleman most rich, A woman most worthy,
 or, A very rich gentleman. or, A very worthy woman.

A few more examples will make this quite clear to you:

<i>bello</i> , beautiful,	makes	{	<i>bellissimo</i> , <i>bellissima</i> .
		{	<i>bellissimi</i> , <i>bellissime</i> .
<i>brutto</i> , ugly,	„	{	<i>bruttissimo</i> , <i>bruttissima</i> .
		{	<i>bruttissimi</i> , <i>bruttissime</i> .
<i>dotto</i> , learned,	„	{	<i>dottissimo</i> , <i>dottissima</i> .
		{	<i>dottissimi</i> , <i>dottissime</i> .

The Italians have a very pretty mode, also, of forming the superlative absolute of a few of their words, viz. by repeating the word itself: thus, *ben bene*, for, very well; *piccin piccino*, very little; *buon buono*, very good, &c.; besides the usual form of *benissimo*, *piccolissimo*, *buonissimo*, &c.,—a method which gives a peculiar grace and strength to the phrase.

EXERCISE V.—On *Adjectives*.

Note.—I have frequently advised you to refer to your Dictionary; you must now absolutely use it, as it is high time you should seek out the nouns for yourself. I have given you the translation of the adjective in its simple form; it will be your task to make it agree with its substantive.

A good book. A tender mother. The unfortunate man. A
buon tenero sfortunato
 wise resolution. Gentle women. Most excellent advice. The
savio Gentile eccellente
 good child's reward. A sample of a most clever production. A
buon saggio abile
 very little baby. A most charming lady. A drawing of a most
piccolo grazioso disegno
 beautiful landscape. A wonderful work. A round table and a
bello maraviglioso tondo
 high chair. Two men in a very small boat. A long discourse
alto Due piccolo lungo discorso
 and a most attentive audience. With the singular resolutions of
attento singolare
 the original possessor. A most ugly dog. A stormy day,
originale brutto burrascoso
 but a most beautiful night. From the expressed wishes of the bene-
ma bello notte espresso bene-
 volent old man. A clear sky and strong wind. A nice fire.
fico chiaro forte buon
 An agreeable duty. Some ripe pears and most excellent
piacevole maturo eccellente
 apples. An amiable woman and a pretty child. With the
amabile caro
 government's firm regulations. A most necessary duty. A
governo fermo necessario
 most important measure. The ill-success of the unworthy
importante cattivo infame
 project. With the supreme power of the Established Church.
supremo stabilito
 A beautiful view of the town and wooded environs. On the
bello veduta boscoso
 top of a very high mountain. The disinterested views of the
cima alto disinteressato

worthy magistrate. An old hat and a new coat, with a full
degno *vecchio* *nuovo* *pieno*
 purse. The venerable trees of the ancient forest. The gay
venerabile *antico* *allegro*
 tone of the young people. On the various species of wild
giovane persona. *vario* *selvaggio*
 beasts. A very little picture in a very large frame. The
piccolo *grande*
 miserable efforts of the poor soldiers. A good umbrella for a
miserabile *povero* *buon*
 rainy day. By the united voices of an immense assembly. A
piovoso *unito* *immenso*
 sincere friend in the sad moments of disgrace. A good master
sincero *tristo* *disgrazia.*
 to an ungrateful servant. A little gift for an obedient child.
ingrato *regalo* *ubbediente*
 The disagreeable noise of a green parrot. An honest resolution
spiacevole *verde* *onesto*
 at a difficult moment. The immense resources of a powerful
difficile *immenso* *potente*
 country. In very strong terms. A superb palace with a mag-
forte *superbo* *mag-*
 nificent gallery, and most extensive gardens. The dirty streets
nifco *estensivo* *sudicio strada*
 of the miserable little town. The little boy's firm conduct.
miserabile *ragazzo fermo*
 The glorious productions of the eminent painter. The pleasing
glorioso *eminente* *piacevole*
 society of the amiable family. The noisy conduct of the
amabile *chiassoso*
 school-boys. With the strange reasoning of an ill-regulated
ragazzo di scuola. *strano* *mal-regolato*
 mind. A most singular occurrence. On the habits and
singolare *fatto.* *abitudine*
 customs of an extraordinary people. The liquidation of his
costume *straordinario* *gente.*
 embarrassed affairs. The undoubted superiority of the present
imbarazzato *indubitato* *presente*
 Government. Some interesting news of the young travellers.
interessante *notizie* *giovane*
 The universal fame of the able author. Some fine specimens of
universale *abile* *bello*
 a splendid collection. A most marvellous event. The young
splendido *maraviglioso* *giovane*
 man's most intimate friends. On the pacific intentions of the
intimo *pacifico* *intenzione*
 vast multitude. Some broad tables and enormous chairs in the
vasto *largo* *enorme*

immense hall. Dearest parents. On the modern galleries of
ampio *Caro* *genitore.* *moderno*
 the Continent. The confused talking of an angry crowd.
Continente. *confuso* *arrabbiato*
 With the sincere prayers of a most affectionate sister. The
sincero *affezionato*
 old king's strong resolves. From the unvarying tenderness
vecchio *forte* *invariabile*
 of a watchful mother. Some most powerful complaints. On
sollecito *potente* *lamento.*
 the extended charity of the excellent society.
ampio *eccellente*

LESSON VI.—On *Adjectives* (continued).

Comparatives and Superlatives.

I said, in the last lesson, that as *Adjectives* represent qualities, they naturally possess degrees,—these degrees being those of *superiority*, *inferiority*, and *equality*. It will be best to take them in this order, and consider each of these divisions separately.

Comparatives and Superlatives of Superiority.

The *Adjective* in its simple state is said to be positive ; to turn this positive into comparative in Italian, the word *più*, more, must be placed before it : thus, *amabile*, amiable ; *più amabile*, more amiable.

To make it superlative, the definite article *il* or *la* must be added to the *più* : thus, *amabile*, in the highest or superlative degree, becomes *il più amabile*, *la più amabile*, the most amiable, according as the object referred to is masculine or feminine.

By these words, then, *più*, more,—*il più*, *la più*, the most, the comparative and superlative of superiority are formed, and when you wish to render the English terminations of *er* and *est*, as appended to the shorter adjectives instead of *more* and *the most*, into Italian, it must be done in this same way.

This is perfectly simple and easy ; the only difficulty is how to translate the English word *than* which follows the comparative, as in the phrases, *wiser than you*, *more sensible than his sister*.

This particle is rendered in two ways in Italian ; by *che* and *di*.

Di must be used in preference before nouns and pronouns.

Che before verbs, adverbs, and adjectives.

Examples.

Di : Più dotto di me.
 More learned than I.

Più savio di Pietro.

More experienced than Peter.

Che : Più povero che ricco.

More poor than rich.

These rules will hold good in the majority of cases ; but this is a point which is not so precisely laid down but that many examples to the contrary may be found. The Italians, like the English, increase the strength of these superlatives by the addition of other words ; thus we have *assai*, *via* or *vie più*, *molto più*, &c., for a great deal more, much more, &c.

Comparatives and Superlatives of Inferiority.

In the comparison of inferiority, *meno*, less, takes the place of *più*, more ; *il meno*, *la meno*, the least, being used for the superlative. *Examples*: *Meno amabile*, less amiable ; *il meno amabile*, *la meno amabile*, the least amiable ; the particle *than* being rendered by *di* and *che*, as I have shown before in the Comparison of Superiority.

To these two divisions of comparison belong a few adjectives which are formed irregularly ; that is, by a change of word instead of requiring the *più* and *meno*, though these particles may be employed with them also.

Positive.		Comparative.	Superlative.
<i>Buono</i> , good,	makes	<i>migliore</i> , better,	<i>ottimo</i> , best.
<i>Cattivo</i> , bad,	"	<i>peggiore</i> , worse,	<i>pessimo</i> , worst.
<i>Grande</i> , large,	"	<i>maggiore</i> , larger.	<i>massimo</i> , largest.
<i>Piccolo</i> , little,	"	<i>minore</i> , less,	<i>minimo</i> , least.

Comparatives of Equality.

In English, you express the comparison of equality by means of the words *so*, *so much*, *as*, *as much*, &c. with *as* for a correlative : thus, Not *so* good *as* that ; not *so* much hope *as* chance ; *as* bad *as* the other ; *as* much wisdom *as* folly.

Now, these words must be rendered into Italian by *così*, and *à* with *come* for a correlative ; *tanto* and *altrettanto* with *quanto* for their correlative. A few examples will explain this better.

John is not *so* good *as* Peter.

Giovanni non è *così* buono *come* Pietro,

or, Giovanni non è *tanto* buono *quanto* Pietro.

He has not *so* much courage *as* his brother.

Non ha *tanto* coraggio *quanto* suo fratello.

This book is *as* useful *as* that.
 Questo libro è *così* utile *come* quello,
 or, Questo libro è *tanto* utile *quanto* quello.

We shall have *as much* rain *as* yesterday.
 Avremo *tanta* pioggia *quanta* ieri.

It will be seen by these examples that *così* is only used before an adjective, whilst *tanto* is employed before adjectives and nouns. In the last example, the *tanto* and *quanto* are in connection with a feminine noun, and therefore change to the feminine.

In many cases the first adverb is suppressed, and its correlative only is used; as in this phrase,

Il principe non è potente *quanto* il re,
 The prince is not *so* powerful *as* the king.

There are one or two other modes of rendering this comparison, but they are not of such general use as to require noting here: when met with in reading, they will explain themselves, and the circumstances in which they are found should be noted down for private study. Let me recommend this Chapter particularly to your attention, as it is important that it should be well understood. Read it over and over again before you attempt writing the Exercise, and refer to it whenever you have the slightest doubt, as each succeeding examination will fix the rules and examples stronger in your memory.

EXERCISE VI.—On Adjectives (continued).

Comparatives and Superlatives.

Note.—You will find in this theme Exercises not only on the rules preceding it, but on those of the former Lesson on Adjectives. Due attention, then, must be paid to the superlatives, to observe whether they are relative or absolute.

A fortunate man. More fortunate than the brother of the
fortunato fortunato fratello
 prince. The most fortunate circumstance in the world. As
principe. circostanza di
 estimable as wise. Less severe than the former tutor, but more
stimabile savio. severo precedente
 regular than learned. A more interesting book than the last.
regolato istruito. interessante ultimo.
 Full of honours, and more worthy than many of the pupils.
Pieno onore, degno molti.
 A less sincere man than the former minister. A boy with
sincero precedente fanciullo

the best resolutions and most unsteady conduct. Not so serious
risoluzione *irrisoluto* *Non* *serio*
 as before, but more painful. A work as curious as clever. A
prima, *doloroso.* *curioso* *abile.*
 counsellor of the firmest resolves and most winning manners.
fermo *vezzoso*

The worst prop in a moment of adversity. As much goodness
sostegno *momento* *bontà*
 as sweetness of behaviour. The smallest room in the house,
dolcezza *portamento.* *piccolo* *casa,*
 yet the prettiest and most convenient. A servant as faithful as

eppure *bello* *comodo.* *fedele*
 the other. Not so favourable as the first notice, but more
altro. *Non* *favorevole* *primo* *ma*
 satisfactory than the second. A resolution of the greatest im-
soddisfacente *secondo.* *grande*

portance to the child's future happiness. The warmest wishes
bambino *felicità.* *caldo*
 of a most affectionate friend. Not so much noise as yesterday.
affezionato *Non* *rumore*

The best books for the study of the language. A most beautiful
libro *studio* *lingua.* *bello*
 woman, with a most amiable disposition. A most agreeable
amabile *indole.* *piacevole*

walk beside the sea. A garden of most delicious flowers. More
lungo *giardino* *delizioso*
 talk than work. As rich as the old king. The superb
discorso *ricco* *vecchio* *superbo*

remains of a most magnificent temple. Less worthy of blame
avanzo *magnifico* *dego* *biasimo*
 than praise. Not so tall as you. More sensible than the
Non *lungo* *sensibile*

little girl. A thicker stick than the other. The sincerest
ragazza *grosso* *altro.* *sincero*
 wishes of an old friend. A most estimable character. More
vecchio *stimabile*

interest than in the former volume. Not so much inclination as
interesse *primo* *Non* *inclinazione*
 formerly. With a most excellent system of mutual instruction.
prima. *eccellente sistema* *mutuo insegnamento.*

By the tenderest assurances of the most lasting affection. The
tenero *affermazione* *durevole*
 greatest hopes of the entire nation. As fine a girl as the
grande *intiero* *bello*

sister. On the highest pinnacle of the mountain. Less im-
sorella. *alto* *montagna.* *im-*
 portant than the result. Not so delicate as this. As busy
portante *Non* *delicato* *questo.* *occupato*

as last week. More honourable than advantageous. The weakest
scorso onorevole vantaggioso. debole
 efforts of the party. The dullest night of the season. Not so
sforzo tristo serata Non
 dull as the beginning of the year. A worse offer than the
tristo principio anno. offerta
 first. Not so much fame as fortune. As esteemed a picture as
primo. fama stimato quadro
 the others. The best shop in London. With the most
altro. magazzino di Londra.
 intense anxiety. The prettiest nosegay in the room. The
intenso bello mazzo di fiori sala.
 most wonderful work of Creation. The best Grammars and
maraviglioso Creazione. Grammatica
 Dictionaries for the study of languages.
Dizionario studio lingua.

LESSON VII.—On Verbs.

The Auxiliary Verb *To have.*

In placing the verb here, I have rather changed the order adopted by the greater number of Grammarians; but as the pronouns, which generally precede it in point of rank, can be better explained by-and-by, and we have now reached a point where the verb is absolutely necessary, I have preferred establishing this arrangement.

I intend, in this lesson, to conjugate the Auxiliary *To Have*, and put it before you in such a manner as may enable you to make a proper use of it.

There are but two auxiliaries, or helping verbs, in Italian, *avere*, to have, and *essere*, to be; the English auxiliaries *shall*, *will*, *do*, &c., being expressed by changes in the verb itself, as you will see.

The personal pronouns *io*, I; *tu*, thou; *egli*, he; *ella*, she; *noi*, we; *voi*, you; *eglino* and *elleno*, they, are not so frequently employed in conjugating the verb as in English; for, as the verb itself changes with every person, there is no necessity for such a distinction.

Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb

<i>Avere</i>	<i>To Have.</i>
Participio Presente.	<i>Present Participle.</i>
<i>Avendo,</i>	having.
Participio Passato.	<i>Past Participle.</i>
<i>Avuto, avuta,</i>	had.

INDICATIVO.
Presente.

Ho,
hai,
ha,
abbiamo,
avete,
han'no,

Imperfetto.
Avévo, or avéva,
avévi,
avéva,
avevamo,
avevate,
avevano,

Preterito.
Eb'bi,
aves'ti,
eb'be,
avem'mo,
aves'te,
eb'bero,

Futuro.
Avrò,
avrà,
avrà,
avremo,
avrete,
avranno,

CONDIZIONALE.
Avré,
avres'ti,
avreb'be,
avrem'mo,
avres'te,
avreb'bero,

IMPERATIVO.
A'bi,
che a'bia,
abbiamo,
abbiate,
che a'biano,

SOGGIUNTIVO.
Presente.
Se a'bia,
se a'bia, se a'bi,
se a'bia,
se abbiamo,
se abbiate,
se a'biano,

INDICATIVE MOOD.
Present Tense.

I have.
thou hast.
he has.
we have.
you have.
they have.

Imperfect Tense.
I had.
thou hadst.
he had.
we had.
you had.
they had.

Preterite Tense.
I had.
thou hadst.
he had.
we had.
you had.
they had.

Future Tense.
I shall have.
thou wilt have.
he will have.
we shall have.
you will have.
they will have.

CONDITIONAL.
I should have.
thou wouldst have.
he would have.
we should have.
you would have.
they would have.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.
have.
let him have.
let us have.
have.
let them have.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.
Present Tense.
if I have.
if thou have, or hast.
if he have, or has.
if we have.
if you have.
if they have.

Un' altra forma.

*Che ab'bia,
che ab'bia, che ab'bi,
che ab'bia,
che abbiámo,
che abbiáte,
che ab'biano,*

Preterito.

*Se aves'si,
se aves'si,
se aves'se,
se aves'simo,
se aves'te,
se aves'sero,*

Un' altra forma.

*Che aves'si,
che aves'si,
che aves'se,
che aves'simo,
che aves'te,
che aves'sero,*

Another form.

that I may have.
that thou mayst have.
that he may have.
that we may have.
that you may have.
that they may have.

Preterite Tense.

if I had.
if thou had, or hadst.
if he had.
if we had.
if you had.
if they had.

Another form.

that I might have.
that thou mightst have.
that he might have.
that we might have.
that you might have.
that they might have.

Note.—The following are called compound tenses, because they are composed of all the simple tenses with the addition of the participle past. I shall in this, and in the verb *Essere*, to be, conjugate these tenses in full, in order to show you of what service these two verbs are in the conjugation of others: from this faculty of assisting others in their conjugation, they derive their title of Auxiliaries.

TEMPI COMPOSTI.
INDICATIVO.

Presente.

*Ho avuto,
hai avuto,
ha avuto,
abbiamo avuto,
avete avuto,
han'no avuto,*

Imperfetto.

*Avévo avuto,
avévi avuto,
avéva avuto,
avevámó avuto,
aveváté avuto,
aveváo avuto,*

Preterito.

*Eu'bi avuto,
aves'ti avuto,
eb'be avuto,
avem'mo avuto,
aves'te avuto,
eb'bero avuto,*

COMPOUND TENSES.
INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I have had.
thou hast had.
he has had.
we have had.
you have had.
they have had.

Imperfect Tense.

I had had.
thou hadst had.
he had had.
we had had.
you had had.
they had had.

Preterite Tense.

I had had.
thou hadst had.
he had had.
we had had.
you had had.
they had had.

Futuro.

*Avrò avuto,
avrà avuto,
avrà avuto,
avrèmo avuto,
avrète avuto,
avran'no avuto,*

CONDIZIONALE.

*Avrèi avuto,
avres'ti avuto,
avreb'be avuto,
avrem'mo avuto,
avres'te avuto,
avreb'bero avuto,*

SOGGIUNTIVO.

Presente.

*Se ab'bia avuto,
se ab'bia avuto,
se ab'bia avuto,
se abbiàmo avuto,
se abbiàte avuto,
se ab'biano avuto,*

Un' altra forma.

*Che ab'bia avuto,
che ab'bia avuto,
che ab'bia avuto,
che abbiàmo avuto,
che abbiàte avuto,
che ab'biano avuto,*

Preterito.

*se aves'si avuto,
se aves'si avuto,
se aves'se avuto,
se aves'simo avuto,
se aves'te avuto,
se aves'sero avuto,*

Un' altra forma.

*Che aves'si avuto,
che aves'si avuto,
che aves'se avuto,
che aves'simo avuto,
che aves'te avuto,
che aves'sero avuto,*

Future Tense.

I shall have had.
thou wilt have had.
he will have had.
we shall have had.
you will have had.
they will have had.

CONDITIONAL.

I should have had.
thou wouldst have had.
he would have had.
we should have had.
you would have had.
they would have had.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

if I have had.
if thou have had, or hast had.
if he have had.
if we have had.
if you have had.
if they have had.

Another form.

that I may have had.
that thou mayst have had.
that he may have had.
that we may have had.
that you may have had.
that they may have had.

Preterite Tense.

if I had had.
if thou had had, or hadst had.
if he had had.
if we had had.
if you had had.
if they had had.

Another form.

that I might have had.
that thou mightst have had.
that he might have had.
that we might have had.
that you might have had.
that they might have had.

Observations.—We frequently, in English, make use of the present participle of verbs as nouns, and place the article before it; the Italians use the infinitive in the same way: thus,

The having a good situation,
L' avere un buon posto.

patience and perseverance. We had a most excellent discourse
pazienza perseveranza. discorso
 at the Cathedral. Have courage. I have had an agreeable
Duomo. coraggio. piacevole
 work. You have had an expensive journey. We had had an
costoso
 interesting book. She had had a pretty doll. Thou wilt have
interessante poppatola.
 had a fine poem. He would have had the truest sense of honour.
poema. vero senso
 We shall have had an excellent dinner. They would have had
eccellente pranzo.
 a clever assistant. If I have time. That she may have a good
aiuto. tempo.
 resolution. If we had a favourable opportunity. Let us have
risoluzione. favorevole occasione.
 the largest room in the house. Let them have a hope. Thou
stanza casa. speranza.
 wilt have a visit from the Countess to-morrow. Let her have
visita Contessa
 the slate and books. If we had an hour's liberty. Thou hast
lavagna ora di libertà.
 the pencil. They had company last week. We have had the
lapis. società scorso
 last ball of the season. Have patience. The longest day has
ultimo stagione. pazienza. lungo
 an end. The man has an amiable wife and a pretty daughter.
fine. amabile moglie figlia.
 The boys have several prizes. The soldiers had a very long
diverso premio. soldato
 march. The dog had a very short tail. You will have a man
marcia. cane corto coda.
 of genius for master. The girl has a splendid dress. That we
genio per maestro. vestito.
 may have some years of peace. The pupils have a small garden.
anno pace. alunno piccolo
 That you might have a hope of good fortune. She will have a
speranza fortuna.
 little difficulty. The prince has a superb palace in the city.
poco di principe città.
 The house has ten rooms and two kitchens. The woman had a
dieci due donna
 son and a daughter. You have more courage than prudence.
figlio figlia. coraggio prudenza.
 Let them have an Italian lesson. We have had a convenient
Italiano lezione. comodo
 carriage. The warehouse has three divisions. Thou wilt have
magazzino tre

the biggest house in the city. If they had the same conditions.
grande città. medesimo
 The pupils will have prizes for good conduct. Let him have
alunno premio condotta.
 more resolution. If we have had a dangerous illness. They
risoluzione. pericoloso malattia.
 would have had a more considerable fortune than they have
considerevole non
 at present. She has a superb necklace and bracelet. We
adesso. collana braccialetto.
 shall have more time next year. That he may have means.
tempo quest' altro mezzo.
 I am very thirsty. Let them have the money. The little
gran sete. quattrini.
 boy is hungry, and is very cold. I have not had the book.
ragazzo fame, freddo. libro.
 We shall not have time. If she had not had good friends.
tempo. amico.
 Had you any hope? Thou hast not the necessary deeds.
qualche necessario atto.
 Have we not an important duty? They will not have the
importante dovere?
 Spanish Professor. We are cold. She is not hungry. Are
Spagnuolo Professore. freddo. fame.
 you hot? Are you not afraid? They have no resources. We
caldo? paura? mezzo.
 are right, and you are wrong. Have you not had the best
ragione, torto.
 opportunities? That he may not have the least cause of com-
occasione? causa per lag-
 plaint. Will you have the book of Travels to-morrow? We
narsi. Viaggio domani?
 shall not be hungry. Let us not have so much confusion as
fame. confusione
 yesterday. If we had not had courage. Not having the same
jeri. coraggio. medesimo
 advantages. He had a great reputation. They would not have
vantaggio. riputazione.
 had the same thoughts. Will she have the Portuguese Gram-
pensiero. Portoghese Gram-
 mar? He has an agreeable companion. Thou hast had the
matica? piacevole compagno.
 prettiest little garden in the village. We have not the same
bello villaggio.
 privilege. Had they the picture? You will have had a fortu-
privilegio. quadro? fortu-
 nate adventure. Have we the Maritime Dictionary? He will
nato avventura. Marittimo Dizionario?

be afraid. They have had an excellent offer. Have patience,
paura. *eccellente offerta.* *pazienza,*
 and do not be afraid of the result. She has most beautiful
paura *risultato.*
 children. They will not have had fine weather.
fanciullo. *bel tempo.*

LESSON VIII.—On the Auxiliary Verbs (continued).

Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb

Essere,

To Be.

Participio Presente.

Present Participle.

Essendo,

being.

Participio Passato.

Past Participle.

Stato, stata, stati, state,

been.

INDICATIVO.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Presente.

Present Tense.

Sono,
sei,
è.
siamo,
siete,
sono,

I am.
 thou art.
 he is, she is, it is.
 we are.
 you are.
 they are.

Imperfetto.

Imperfect Tense.

Era,
eri,
era,
eravamo,
eravate,
erano,

I was.
 thou wast.
 he was, she was, it was.
 we were.
 you were.
 they were.

Preterito.

Preterite Tense.

Fui,
fosti,
fu,
fummo,
foste,
furono,

I was.
 thou wast.
 he was.
 we were.
 you were.
 they were.

Futuro.

Future Tense.

Sarò,
sarai,
sarà,
saremo,
sarete,
saranno,

I shall be.
 thou wilt be.
 he will be.
 we shall be.
 you will be.
 they will be.

CONDIZIONALE.

*Sarei,
saresti,
sarebbe,
saremmo,
sareste,
sarebbero,*

IMPERATIVO.

*Sti,
che sia,
siamo,
siate,
che sieno,*

SOGGIUNTIVO.

Presente.

*Se sia,
se sia,
se sia,
se siamo,
se siate,
se siano,*

Un' altra forma.

*Che sia,
che sia,
che sia,
che siamo,
che siate,
che siano,*

Preterito.

*Se fossi,
se fossi,
se fosse,
se fossimo,
se foste,
se fossero,*

Un' altra forma.

*Che fossi,
che fossi,
che fosse,
che fossimo,
che foste,
che fossero,*

CONDITIONAL.

*I should be.
thou wouldst be.
he would be.
we should be.
you would be.
they would be.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*be.
let him be.
let us be.
be.
let them be.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

*if I am or be.
if thou art or be.
if he is or be.
if we are or be.
if you are or be.
if they are or be.*

Another form.

*that I may be.
that thou may be, or mayst be.
that he may be.
that we may be.
that you may be.
that they may be.*

Preterite Tense.

*if I were.
if thou wert.
if he were.
if we were.
if you were.
if they were.*

Another form.

*that I might be.
that thou might be, or mightst be.
that he might be.
that we might be.
that you might be.
that they might be.*

Note.— At the end of the verb To Have, I called your attention to the fact that the participle did not change in the compound tenses of that verb, because no variation for the most part occurs in the participle when any portion of *avere* precedes it as auxiliary. There is this peculiarity about the verb *essere*, that it requires that the participle should change in unison with the subject, either from the singular to the plural, from the masculine to the feminine: hence the four forms under the head of Past Participle. As the

verb *essere*, therefore, in Italian, uses its own simple tenses to form the compound ones, and not the verb To Have, as in English, the participle, according to this rule, must vary with the person speaking or governing the verb. Thus, a woman would say, *Sono stata*, I have been; a man, *Sono stato*; and so on through all the compound tenses, which I shall here give in full.

**TEMPI COMPOSTI.
INDICATIVO.**

Presente.

*Sono stato, or stata, &c.
sei stato,
è stato,
siamo stati,
siete stato, stati,
sono stati,*

Imperfetto.

*Era stato,
eri stato,
era stato,
eravamo stati,
eravate stato, stati,
erano stati,*

Preterito.

*Fui stato,
fosti stato,
fu stato,
fummo stati,
foste stato, stati,
furono stati,*

Futuro.

*Sarò stato,
sarai stato,
sarà stato,
saremo stati,
sarete stato, stati,
saranno stati,*

CONDIZIONALE.

*Sarei stato,
saresti stato,
sarebbe stato,
saremmo stati,
sareste stato,
sarebbero stati,*

SOGGIUNTIVO.

Presente.

*Se sia stato,
se sia stato,
se sia stato,
se siamo stati,
se siate stato,
se siano stati,*

**COMPOUND TENSES.
INDICATIVE MOOD.**

Present Tense.

*I have been.
thou hast been.
he has been.
we have been.
you have been.
they have been.*

Imperfect Tense.

*I had been.
thou hadst been.
he had been.
we had been.
you had been.
they had been.*

Preterite Tense.

*I had been.
thou hadst been.
he had been.
we had been.
you had been.
they had been.*

Future Tense.

*I shall have been.
thou wilt have been.
he will have been.
we shall have been.
you will have been.
they will have been.*

CONDITIONAL.

*I should have been.
thou wouldst have been.
he would have been.
we should have been.
you would have been.
they would have been.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

*if I have been.
if thou hast been.
if he has been.
if we have been.
if you have been.
if they have been.*

We are not responsible for the actions of others. She was the
risponsabile azione altro.
 prettiest woman in the room. Let us be reasonable. Do not be
donna sala. ragionevole.
 so disagreeable. They are not happy. Was he as tall as the
spiacevole. felice. grande
 soldier? If he were here I should be happy. They would not
soldato? qui felice.
 be so clever as their father. There is a tide in the affairs of
abile padre. corrente affare
 men. Is it good? It is not bad. Some men and women in
buono? cattivo. donna
 the diligence. Are they the sons of the Spanish merchant?
diligenza. figlio Spagnuolo
 No; they are the children of the Portuguese Minister. That you
Nò; bambini Portoghese
 may be more fortunate in business, is the wish of a sincere
fortunato affare desiderio
 friend. If I were a king, I should not be so indifferent. Let us
amico. re, indifferente.
 not be so late as yesterday. The weather is more settled. We
tardi jeri. tempo stabilito.
 shall not be in time. That they might be more respected than
a rispettato
 the parents. There will be a change next year. The
genitore. cambiamento quest'altro
 houses in the city are large and gloomy. I have been to the
città grande tristo.
 Queen's Palace in the Isle of Wight. The situation of the
Regina Palazzo Isola di Wight. sito
 house is charming, and the grounds are simple but beautiful.
vezzoso, giardino semplice bello.
 We had been to the Italian Opera; there were hundreds of
Italiano Opera;
 people. It will be very large. There is a new actor at
gente. grande. nuovo
 St. James's Theatre. I shall be in Dublin next month.
San Giacomo Teatro. Dublino prossimo
 Let them be at the hotel at six. They will not be so unfor-
albergo alle sei. sfor-
 tunate as their neighbours. The books and papers are on the
tunato vicino. foglio
 table in the library. Have you been to the Exhibition of
tavola libreria. Esposizione
 Paintings? You will not be the most miserable creature in the
Pittura? creatura di
 world. Was he the uncle of the actress? If we were not so
mondo. zio attrice?

poor, we should be more charitable. If you be faithful, you
povero, caritatevole. fedele,
 will not be unhappy. There are some birds on the window.
infelice. uccello finestra.
 Will they be in London at the same time? They are not so
a Londra in medesimo
 ignorant as the others. You are the hope of the country.
ignorante altro. speranza patria.
 That I may have been imprudent, it is very true, but I have not
imprudente, ben ma
 been criminal. She had not sufficient courage. Are you the
colpevole. bastante
 boy? He is not the gardener's son. I should have been
ragazzo? giardiniere
 the richest man in the city. It was a most unfortunate affair.
ricco di sfortunato
 They are not the politest people in the world. There are reasons
civile persona di mondo. ragione
 for the man's conduct. Were they as clever as the previous
condotta. abile primi
 ones? She is the kindest creature. He will not have been satis-
buono creatura. soddis-
 fied with the award. Is he the friend of the soldier? They
fatto di giudizio. amico soldato?
 are the best rooms in the house. We had been pleased with
stanza contento di
 the assiduity of the poor boy. There is an old man at the gate.
assiduità bimbo. vecchio porta.
 If I had been a moment later, I should have been a lost man.
momento tardi, perduto
 We are not pleased with the specimens. The ship was in the
contento mostra. nave
 midst of the storm. The prisoners are not so depraved as the
mezzo burrasca. prigioniere corrotto
 other criminals. There were three men, but there was only one boy.
colpevole. tre ma non che
 I am not tired, but I am very hungry. My influence is
stracco, gran La mia influenza
 greater than the merchant's word. He will have been two years
negoziante parola. due
 in the city. That she may be esteemed is my warmest desire.
città. stimato il mio ardente desiderio.
 We should not be in England now. Where will you be to-
Inghilterra Ove do-
 morrow? There is a pleasant walk along the sea, and there
mani? agradoevole lungo mare,
 is always an agreeable breeze in the afternoon. I have not
sempre piacevole venticello dopomezzodi.

been near the sea for several months. Where is the Grammar?
vicino a' diverso Dove Grammatica?
 It is on a chair in the parlour. There was great confusion at
sopra salotto. molto
 the concert last evening. The first singer was indisposed,
accademia jeri cantante ammalato.
 and the people were very discontented. I shall not be in town
gente scontento. città
 to-morrow. Where will you be? I shall be at Windsor. They
Dove a Windsor.
 are the dearest articles in the warehouse, but they are of the
caro articolo magazzino, ma
 most excellent quality. If we are honest, we shall certainly be
eccellente qualità. onesto, certamente
 esteemed. The fire is out. It is a most difficult question.
stimato. fuoco spento. difficile quistione.

LESSON IX.—On Verbs (continued).

The Regular Verbs.

The Italian Verbs have three terminations in the infinitive, viz.:

In *are*; as *parlare*, to speak; *amare*, to love;
 In *ere*; as, *temere*, to fear; *godere*, to enjoy;
 In *ire*; as, *sentire*, to feel; *dormire*, to sleep;

We shall, therefore, in the three following lessons, consider and conjugate each of these in turn, marking those little deviations from them which are not of sufficient importance to constitute irregular verbs. As the student may have some difficulty in knowing where to place the stress of the voice in certain tenses, I have deemed it well to put an acute accent (') over each person, showing where the emphasis must be made, reminding him again that such accent is not ordinarily used; the grave (`) being the only one employed by Italian writers.

First Regular Conjugation in *are*.

<i>Amare,</i>	To Love.
Participio Presente.	Present Participle.
<i>Amándo,</i>	loving.
Participio Passato.	Past Participle.
<i>Amáto, -a,</i>	loved.

INDICATIVO.

Presente.

A'mo,
ámi,
áma,
amiámo,
amáte,
ámamo,

Imperfetto.

Amáva,
amávi,
amáva,
amavámo,
amaváte,
amávamo,

Preterito.

Amái,
amásti,
amò,
amam'mo,
amáste,
amárono,

Futuro.

Amerò,
amerái,
amerà,
amerémo,
ameréte,
ameran'no,

CONDIZIONALE.

Ameréi,
ameres'ti,
amereb'be,
amerem'mo,
ameres'te,
amereb'bero,

IMPERATIVO.

A'ma,
che ámi,
amiámo,
amáte,
che ámino,

SOGGIUNTIVO.

Presente.

Se ámi,
se ámi,
se ámi,
se amiámo,
se amiáte,
se ámino,

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I love.
 thou lovest.
 he loves, she loves.
 we love.
 you love.
 they love.

Imperfect Tense.

I loved, or was loving, &c.
 thou lovedst.
 he loved.
 we loved.
 you loved.
 they loved.

Preterite Tense.

I loved.
 thou lovedst.
 he loved.
 we loved.
 you loved.
 they loved.

Future Tense.

I shall love.
 thou wilt love.
 he will love.
 we shall love.
 you will love.
 they will love.

CONDITIONAL.

I should love.
 thou wouldst love.
 he would love.
 we should love.
 you would love.
 they would love.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

love.
 let him love.
 let us love.
 love.
 let them love.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

if I love.
 if thou love, or lovest.
 if he love.
 if we love.
 if you love.
 if they love.

Un' altra forma.

*Che ámi,
che ámi,
che ámi,
che amámo,
che amáte,
che amíno,*

Preterito.

*Se amas' si,
se amas' si,
se amas' se,
se amas' simo,
se amas' te,
se amas' sero,*

Un' altra forma.

*Che amas' si,
che amas' si,
che amas' se,
che amas' simo,
che amas' te,
che amas' sero,*

TEMPI COMPOSTI.
INDICATIVO.

Presente.

*Ho amáto,
hai amáto,
ha amáto,
abbíamo amáto,
avéte amáto,
han'no amáto,*

Imperfetto.

*Avévo amáto,
avévi amáto,
avéva amáto,
avévamo amáto,
avévate amáto,
avévano amáto,*

Preterito.

*Ed'bi amáto,
aves'ti amáto,
eb'de amáto,
avem'mo amáto,
aves'te amáto,
eb'bero amáto,*

Futuro.

*Avrà amáto,
avrà amáto,
avrà amáto,
avrémno amáto,
avréte amáto,
avran'no amáto,*

Another form.

that I may love.
that thou mayst love.
that he may love.
that we may love.
that you may love.
that they may love.

Preterite Tense.

if I loved.
if thou loved, or lovedst.
if he loved.
if we loved.
if you loved.
if they loved.

Another form.

that I might love.
that thou mightst love.
that he might love.
that we might love.
that you might love.
that they might love.

COMPOUND TENSES.
INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I have loved.
thou hast loved.
he has loved.
we have loved.
you have loved.
they have loved.

Imperfect Tense.

I had loved.
thou hadst loved.
he had loved.
we had loved.
you had loved.
they had loved.

Preterite Tense.

I had loved.
thou hadst loved.
he had loved.
we had loved.
you had loved.
they had loved.

Future Tense.

I shall have loved.
thou wilt have loved.
he will have loved.
we shall have loved.
you will have loved.
they will have loved.

CONDIZIONALE.

*Avrei amato,
avres'ti amato,
avreb'be amato,
avrem'mo amato,
avres'te amato,
avreb'bero amato,*

SOGGIUNTIVO.

Presente.

*Se ab'bia amato,
se ab'bia amato,
se ab'bia amato,
se abbiámo amato,
se abbiate amato,
se ab'biano amato,*

Un' altra forma.

*Che ab'bia amato,
che ab'bia amato,
che ab'bia amato,
che abbiámo amato,
che abbiate amato,
che ab'biano amato,*

Preterito.

*Se aves'si amato,
se aves'si amato,
se aves'se amato,
se aves'simo amato,
se aves'te amato,
se aves'sero amato,*

Un' altra forma.

*Che aves'si amato,
che aves'si amato,
che aves'se amato,
che aves'simo amato,
che aves'te amato,
che aves'sero amato,*

*Aver' amato,
aven'do amato,*

CONDITIONAL.

*I should have loved.
thou wouldst have loved.
he would have loved.
we should have loved.
you would have loved.
they would have loved.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

*if I have loved.
if thou hast loved.
if he has loved.
if we have loved.
if you have loved.
if they have loved.*

Another form.

*that I may have loved.
that thou mayst have loved.
that he may have loved.
that we may have loved.
that you may have loved.
that they may have loved.*

Preterite Tense.

*if I had loved.
if thou hadst loved.
if he had loved.
if we had loved.
if you had loved.
if they had loved.*

Another form.

*that I might have loved.
that thou mightst have loved.
that he might have loved.
that we might have loved.
that you might have loved.
that they might have loved.*

*to have loved.
having loved.*

The passive tenses of this verb are conjugated with *essere*, as in English, with this difference, that the participle changes according to the subject of the verb, or person speaking: thus, *son amato*, I am loved; *ella è amata*, she is loved; *eravamo amati*, we were loved; *le donne saranno amate*, the women will be loved; as I explained when speaking of the compound tenses of *essere* itself.

As a matter of sound and orthography, I must here call your attention to the regular verbs terminating in *care* and *gare*. As

the *c* and *g* are placed before *a*, they have the hard sound, and this sound must be retained throughout all the tenses; so that when in some of the tenses these consonants are found before *e* and *i*, where they are usually soft, they take an *h* before those vowels, in order to retain the sound they had in the infinitive.

Examples:

Peccare,

To Sin.

INDICATIVO.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Presente.

Present Tense.

Pec'co,
pec'chi,
pec'ca,
pecchiámo,
peccá'te,
pec'cano,

I sin.
thou sinnest.
he, she sins.
we sin.
you sin.
they sin.

Futuro.

Future Tense.

Peccherò,
peccherái,
peccherà,
peccherémo,
peccheréte,
peccheran'no,

I shall sin.
thou wilt sin.
he will sin.
we shall sin.
you will sin.
they will sin.

CONDIZIONALE.

CONDITIONAL.

Peccheréi,
peccheres'ti,
peccheres'be,
peccherem'mo,
peccheres'te,
peccheres'bero,

I should sin.
thou wouldst sin.
he would sin.
we should sin.
you would sin.
they would sin.

IMPERATIVO.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pec'ca,
che pec'chi,
pecchiámo,
peccáte,
che pec'chino,

sin.
let him sin.
let us sin.
sin.
let them sin.

SOGGIUNTIVO.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Presente.

Present Tense.

Che pec'chi,
che pec'chi,
che pec'chi,
che pecchiámo,
che pecchiáte,
che pec'chino,

that I may sin.
that thou mayst sin.
that he may sin.
that we may sin.
that you may sin.
that they may sin.

Pregare,

INDICATIVO.

Presente.

Prégo,
préghi,
préga,
preghiámo,
pregáte,
pregano,

Futuro.

Pregherò,
pregherái,
pregherà,
pregherémo,
pregheréte,
pregheran'no,

CONDIZIONALE.

Pregheréi,
pregherés' ti,
pregheréb' be,
pregherem' mo,
pregherés' te,
pregheréb' bero,

IMPERATIVO.

Préga,
che préghi,
preghiámo,
pregáte,
che préghino,

SOGGIUNTIVO.

Presente.

Che préghi,
che préghi,
che préghi,
che preghiámo,
che preghiáte,
che préghino,

To Pray.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I pray.
 thou prayest.
 he prays.
 we pray.
 you pray.
 they pray.

Future Tense.

I shall pray.
 thou wilt pray.
 he will pray.
 we shall pray.
 you will pray.
 they will pray.

CONDITIONAL.

I should pray.
 thou wouldst pray.
 he would pray.
 we should pray.
 you would pray.
 they would pray.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

pray.
 let him, her pray.
 let us pray.
 pray.
 let them pray.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

that I may pray.
 that thou mayst pray.
 that he may pray.
 that we may pray.
 that you may pray.
 that they may pray.

The other tenses of these verbs are, in all respects, the same as *amare*.

EXERCISE IX.

On the First Regular Conjugation in are.

He speaks French and Italian, but does not speak German.

parlâre Francese

Italiano,

Tedesco.

We shall pay the account at the end of the year. She is not

pagâre

fine

anno.

so loved as the first teacher. Have you learned the lesson?
amare istitutrice. imparare
 No, but I have studied very diligently. She has talked of the
No, studiare parlare
 fortune she will inherit, and the magnificent things she will
che ereditare, di che
 buy. He has failed to prove the truth of the assertion.
comprare. mancare di asserzione.
 Have you asked permission to go? I do not doubt he will
domandare di dubitare
 forget the affair. They will build a magnificent edifice in
scordare fabbricare
 the park. We are accustomed to the style of life which you
parco. avere stile che
 condemn. Let us think on the brevity of life, and let us
condannare. pensare a vita,
 show we have not meditated in vain. I will accompany the
mostrare che meditare accompagnare
 child as far as the end of the road. Begin your work, and
fino a Cominciare il
 consecrate your time to the assuring success. We are obliged
consacrare il assicurare obbligare
 to encourage him in the enterprise, or he would abandon the
d' incoraggiarlo abbandonare
 work. Let us pray that the travellers may not arrive at so
pregare viaggiatore arrivare
 unhappy a moment. Do not dare to deny the report, and do
infelice osare negare
 not forget to what you have aspired. I tremble at the thought
scordare aspirare. tremare pensiero
 of another revolution. If we return, the business will soon be
rivoluzione. tornare, affare
 put at end to. She draws and sings very well, but she does not
terminare. disegnare cantare
 play. They will continue till they are obliged to cease. This
suonare. continuare obbligare cessare.
 globe is peopled with millions of intelligent beings. We shall
abitare di essere.
 not fail to bring back intelligence of the vagabonds. I have
mancare di riportare birbone.
 prepared everything for the evening's lecture, but I do not
preparare ma
 think we shall have a numerous audience. Let us avoid the
pensare che grand evitare
 errors which we are assured will occasion unhappiness. I hope
i quali assicurare cagionare Sperare
 he may find better fortune than he has had here. You will
che trovare non qui.

have observed the immensity of the buildings, and you will not
osservare *edifizio,*
 have failed to remark the grandeur of the squares and streets.
mancare rimarcare piazza
 She goes to-morrow, but the magistrate will not leave the city
parte ma lasciare
 before the end of the week. He displayed much nobleness of
avanti spiegare molto
 character. He has been greatly deceived in the conduct of the
carattere. ingannare
 young man. I have many times imagined the happiness of the
giovane. Mi sono volta figurare
 state of life which you have so often delineated. If she fail,
stato che disegnare. mancare,
 good-bye to hope! I shall not deny the accusation, because you
addio negare perchè
 have prejudged the question and will not listen to reason.
pregiudicare ascoltare
 He supplicated the prince to pardon the old man. We have
supplicare perdonare a
 called the servant, but she has paid no attention. Have you
chiamare serva, prestare
 sent back the book to the library? We manifested the strongest
rimandare libreria? manifestare
 repugnance to accept the favour, but were obliged at last to
ad accettare obbligare di
 yield. Is the day fixed? I will ask. He would have
cedere. fissare? domandare.
 terminated the work if it had not been for the illness which had
terminare lavoro malattia che lo
 attacked him. I do not desire great riches, but I should like
attaccare desiderare ma amare
 a small competency. It is curious that the greater part of the
competenza. che parte
 world should have the same opinion. I have spoiled the
stesso guastare
 slate and forgotten the book. There are many most excellent
lavagna scordare molte
 persons who are much more unhappy than you, and who would
che infelice voi, le quali
 appear to merit a better fate. We were ordered to count the
sembrare meritare ordinare di contare
 horses. He sighed. She appeared to tremble, but it was the
sospirare. sembrare tremare,
 effect of the uncertain light. The same minister will preach
effetto luce. medesimo predicare
 at the French Chapel next Sunday. I wished he might explain
Francese desiderare spiegare

the difficulties of the question. Let us present our letters to
difficoltà *presentare nostre lettere*
the minister. It proves the truth of the observation. Has he
mostrare *osservazione.*
bought the house? He had not finished the business yesterday.
comprare *terminare* *jeri.*
Continue in the path you have begun, and you will be sure to
Continuare *che* *cominciare,* *sicuro di*
succeed. I will praise where praise is due. Is he returned?
riuscire. *lodare* *dove* *si merita.* *tornare?*
He was not returned when I left home. Let him threaten;
tornare *lasciare casa.* *minacciare*
it will be in vain. I would wish that he might be present.
vano. *desiderare che* *presente.*
They have lent a considerable sum to the government. Do
imprestare *somma*
you play sometimes at chess? He has not paid the bookseller,
giocare *scacchi?* *pagare*
but he paid the author last week. The gentleman arrived during
pagare *scorso* *signore arrivare*
the night. I am very glad that you have avoided the errors
ben contento *evitare*
which have been so fatal to many other young men of the
che *molti*
same city.
medesimo

LESSON X.—On Verbs (continued).

*The Regular Verbs.*Second Regular Conjugation in *ere*.*Temere,*

Participio Presente.

Temen-do,

Participio Passato.

Temúto,

INDICATIVO.

Presente.

Témo,
témi,
téme,
temiámo,
teméte,
témone,

To Fear.

Present Participle.

fearing.

Past Participle.

feared.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I fear.
thou fearest.
he fears, she fears.
we fear.
you fear.
they fear.

Imperfetto.

*Teméva, teméa,
temévi,
teméva, teméa,
temevámo,
temeváte,
temévano, teméano,*

Preterito.

*Teméi, temet'ti,
temes'ti,
temè, temet'te,
temem'mo,
temet'te,
temérono, temet'tero,*

Futuro.

*Temerò,
temerái,
temerà,
temerémo,
temeréte,
temeran'no,*

CONDIZIONALE.

*Temeréi,
temeres'ti,
temereb'be,
temerem'mo,
temeres'te,
temereb'bero,*

IMPERATIVO.

*Témi,
che téma,
temiámo,
teméte,
che témano,*

SOGGIUNTIVO.**Presente.**

*Se téma,
se téma,
se téma,
se temiámo,
se temiáte,
se témano,*

Un' altra forma.

*Che téma,
che téma,
che téma,
che temiámo,
che temiáte,
che témano,*

Imperfect Tense.

*I feared.
thou fearedst.
he feared.
we feared.
you feared.
they feared.*

Preterite Tense.

*I did fear.
thou didst fear.
he did fear.
we did fear.
you did fear.
they did fear.*

Future Tense.

*I shall fear.
thou wilt fear.
he will fear.
we shall fear.
you will fear.
they will fear.*

CONDITIONAL.

*I should fear.
thou wouldst fear.
he would fear.
we should fear.
you would fear.
they would fear.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*fear.
let him fear.
let us fear.
fear.
let them fear.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**Present Tense.**

*if I fear.
if thou fear, or fearest.
if he fear.
if we fear.
if you fear.
if they fear.*

Another form.

*that I may fear.
that thou mayst fear.
that he may fear.
that we may fear.
that you may fear.
that they may fear.*

Preterito.

*Se temes'si,
se temes'si,
se temes'se,
se temes'simo,
se temes'te,
se temes'sero,*

Un' altra forma.

*Che temes'si,
che temes'si,
che temes'se,
che temes'simo,
che temes'te,
che temes'sero,*

TEMPI COMPOSTI.
INDICATIVO.

Presente.

*Ho temúto,
hai temúto,
ha temúto,
abbiamo temúto,
avéte temúto,
han'no temúto,*

Imperfetto.

*Avéva temúto,
avévi temúto,
avéva temúto,
avevamo temúto,
avevate temúto,
avevano temúto,*

Preterito.

*El'bi temúto,
aves'ti temúto,
eb'be temúto,
avem'mo temúto,
aves'te temúto,
eb'bero temúto,*

Futuro.

*Avrà temúto,
avrà temúto,
avrà temúto,
avrèmo temúto,
avrète temúto,
avràn'no temúto,*

CONDIZIONALE.

*Avréi temúto,
avres'ti temúto,
avreb'be temúto,
avrem'mo temúto,
avres'te temúto,
avreb'bero temúto,*

Preterite Tense.

if I feared.
if thou feared, or fearedst.
if he feared.
if we feared.
if you feared.
if they feared.

Another form.

that I might fear.
that thou mightst fear.
that he might fear.
that we might fear.
that you might fear.
that they might fear.

COMPOUND TENSES.
INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I have feared.
thou hast feared.
he has feared.
we have feared.
you have feared.
they have feared.

Imperfect Tense.

I had feared.
thou hadst feared.
he had feared.
we had feared.
you had feared.
they had feared.

Preterite Tense.

I had feared.
thou hadst feared.
he had feared.
we had feared.
you had feared.
they had feared.

Future Tense.

I shall have feared.
thou wilt have feared.
he will have feared.
we shall have feared.
you will have feared.
they will have feared.

CONDITIONAL.

I should have feared.
thou wouldst have feared.
he would have feared.
we should have feared.
you would have feared.
they would have feared.

SOGGIUNTIVO.

Presente.

Se ab'bia temúto,
se ab'bia temúto,
se ab'bia temúto,
se abbiámo temúto,
se abbiáte temúto,
se ab'biano temúto,

Un' altra forma.

Che ab'bia temúto,
che ab'bia temúto,
che ab'bia temúto,
che abbiámo temúto,
che abbiáte temúto,
che ab'biano temúto,

Preterito.

Se aves'si temúto,
se aves'si temúto,
se aves'se temúto,
se aves'simo temúto,
se aves'te temúto,
se aves'sero temúto,

Un' altra forma.

Che aves'si temúto,
che aves'si temúto,
che aves'se temúto,
che aves'simo temúto,
che aves'te temúto,
che aves'sero temúto,

Aver' temúto,
aven'do temúto,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

if I have feared.
 if thou hast feared.
 if he has feared.
 if we have feared.
 if you have feared.
 if they have feared.

Another form.

that I may have feared.
 that thou mayst have feared.
 that he may have feared.
 that we may have feared.
 that you may have feared.
 that they may have feared.

Preterite Tense.

if I had feared.
 if thou hadst feared.
 if he had feared.
 if we had feared.
 if you had feared.
 if they had feared.

Another form.

that I might have feared.
 that thou mightst have feared.
 that he might have feared.
 that we might have feared.
 that you might have feared.
 that they might have feared.

to have feared.
 having feared.

There is this peculiarity about the verbs terminating in *ere*, that some have the penultimate syllable short and others long. This conjugation comprises a large number of irregulars, a list of which will be found further on.

EXERCISE X.—On the Second Regular Conjugation in *ere*.

We fear to do harm, but he fears to do good. We have
temére di di bene.
 enjoyed the pleasure of the eminent man's society. The goats
godére eminente capra
 will browse quietly on the mountain in spite of the turmoils
pas'cere tranquillamente malgrado

of men. He groans at the sight of the former habitation of
gémere vista antico
 misery. It happens fortunately that the young man is now at
miseria. accadére che in
 home. It will depend on the success of the undertaking. Has
casa. dipen'dere da intrapresa.
 she sold all the goods? She will not sell at such prices.
ven'dere mercanzie? ven'dere tali
 We should have lost the place if it had not been for the kindness
per'dere posto bontà
 of the lady. They will proceed in the business. We had
signora. procedere con
 resolved not to yield, but we have conceded at length. You
risol'vere cédere concedere
 shudder at the idea of another attack like the last. They will
frémere idea simile a
 have received the first prize for ability and perseverance. If I
ricévere premio abilità
 had sold a quarter of my stock I should have been satisfied,
ven'dere le mie mercanzie contento,
 but I have not sold an eighth part. Did you repeat the dose?
non ne ven'dere ottavo. ripetere
 We shall lose credit by this unfortunate business. It does not
per'dere questo affare.
 depend on the will of any person, but I shall fear the
dipen'dere da qualunque temére
 malignity of fortune till I see the result. All is lost.
finchè ne vedére per'dere.
 I am resolved to do the rest quite alone. Do you believe that
risol'vere di tutto credere che
 there is hope? Let us not fear an unjust sentence. Have you
temére ingiusto
 seen the new opera? It will depend on the efforts of the
vedére dipen'dere da
 united citizens. He has conceded more than I have
cittadino. concedere di quello che
 expected. I hope it may happen as you desire. That we
aspettare. sperare accadere volere.
 might fear to approach the ruins. We have received with much
temére di ricévere molto
 pleasure the agreeable letter you sent from Vienna. We repeated
che Vienna. ripetere
 the phrase several times. If I had lost the journal, I should
diverse volte. per'dere giornale,
 have been exceedingly annoyed. She lost the opportunity, and
estremamente per'dere
 there was no further remedy. Let us enjoy this beautiful
più godere

prospect. The sight of the fields and the animals grazing is
veduta. aspetto campo pas'cere
 very delightful. She shudders at the very thought. That I
piacevole. frémere solo
 may repeat the experiment after an interval of two hours. He
ripétere esperienza due
 does not enjoy the best health. The man mows the grass
godere di miétère erba
 every fortnight in the summer. I should have sold twice as
quindici giorni estate. ven'dere due volte
 much more if I had had time. Let us drink to the health of the
di tempo. bévere salute
 Queen. The success will not depend so much on the men as on
Regina. dipen'dere da da
 the means employed. Do not lose courage; it often happens
impiegare. per'dere succedere
 that we are the favourites of fortune when we believe we are
favorito quando credere che ne
 the victims. We shall receive the remainder of the goods
ricevere beni
 to-morrow. The comedy will be repeated at the general request.
domani. ripétere richiesta.
 Return the peace of mind which you have stolen, and shudder at
Ren'dere mente rubare, frémere
 the unhappiness you have caused. We have not received the
che cagionare. ricevere
 money which we have expected the last few days. The
che aspettare questi ultimi
 children will enjoy the spectacle. Let us sell the house
godere di ven'dere
 and furniture. She has lost a most excellent friend. I lost all
mobiglia. per'dere amica.
 hope of obtaining the object of the voyage. The sun shone,
ottenere oggetto splen'dere,
 and the birds sang, and the children were glad. It proceeds
cantare, contenti. procedere
 very well, and I believe he will, at length, succeed. We enjoyed
credere riuscire. godere
 for some time the beauty of the country and the freshness
alcun campagna freschezza
 of the air. Has he not received the fruits of labour? We shall
ricevere lavoro?
 have drunk to the health of all the royal family.. Do not believe
bévere salute reale credere
 I will ever forget the happy days we have enjoyed together.
che mai che godere
 I grant he may have some cause of complaint.
concedere che qualche da lamentarsi.

LESSON XI.—*On Verbs* (continued).*The Regular Verbs.*Third Regular Conjugation in *ire*.*Sentire,*

To feel, to hear.

Participio Presente.

*Present Participle.**Sentendo,*

feeling, hearing,

Participio Passato.

*Past Participle.**Sentito,*

felt, heard.

INDICATIVO.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Presente.

*Present Tense.**Sen'to,
sen'ti,
sen'te,
sentíamo,
sentíte,
sen'tono,*I feel.
thou feelest.
he feels.
we feel.
you feel.
they feel.

Imperfetto.

*Imperfect Tense.**Sentíva,
sentívi,
sentíva,
sentivámo,
sentiváte,
sentivano,*I felt.
thou feltest.
he felt.
we felt.
you felt.
they felt.

Preterito.

*Preterite Tense.**Sentíi,
sentis'ti,
sentíi,
sentim'mo,
sentid'te,
sentírono,*I did feel.
thou didst feel.
he did feel.
we did feel.
you did feel.
they did feel.

Futuro.

*Future Tense.**Sentirò,
sentirái,
sentirà,
sentirémo,
sentiréte,
sentiran'no,*I shall feel.
thou wilt feel.
he will feel.
we shall feel.
you will feel.
they will feel.

CONDIZIONALE.

*CONDITIONAL.**Sentirei,
sentires'ti,
sentireb'be,
sentirem'mo,
sentires'te,
sentireb'bero,*I should feel.
thou wouldst feel.
he would feel.
we should feel.
you would feel.
they would feel.

IMPERATIVO.

Sen'ti,
che sen'ta,
sentíamo,
sentíte,
che sen'tano,

SOGGIUNTIVO.

Presente.

Se sen'ta,
se sen'ta,
se sen'ta,
se sentíamo,
se sentíate,
se sen'tano,

Un' altra forma.

Che sen'ta,
che sen'ta,
che sen'ta,
che sentíamo,
che sentíate,
che sen'tano,

Preterito.

Se sentís'si,
se sentís'si,
se sentís'se,
se sentís'simo,
se sentís'te,
se sentís'sero,

Un' altra forma.

Che sentís'si,
che sentís'si,
che sentís'se,
che sentís'simo,
che sentís'te,
che sentís'sero,

TEMPI COMPOSTI.

INDICATIVO.

Presente.

Ho sentíto,
hai sentíto,
ha sentíto,
abbíamo sentíto,
avéte sentíto,
han'no sentíto,

Imperfetto.

Avéva sentíto,
avévi sentíto,
avéva sentíto,
avevámó sentíto,
aveváte sentíto,
avevano sentíto,

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

feel.
let him feel.
let us feel.
feel.
let them feel.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

if I feel.
if thou feel or feelest.
if he feel.
if we feel.
if you feel.
if they feel.

Another form.

that I may feel.
that thou mayst feel.
that he may feel.
that we may feel.
that you may feel.
that they may feel.

Preterite Tense.

if I felt.
if thou felt or feltest.
if he felt.
if we felt.
if you felt.
if they felt.

Another form.

that I might feel.
that thou mightst feel.
that he might feel.
that we might feel.
that you might feel.
that they might feel.

COMPOUND TENSES.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I have felt, heard.
thou hast felt.
he has felt.
we have felt.
you have felt.
they have felt,

Imperfect Tense.

I had felt.
thou hadst felt.
he had felt.
we had felt.
you had felt.
they had felt.

Preterito.

*Eu'bi sentíto,
aves'ti sentíto,
eù'be sentíto,
avem'mo sentíto,
aves'te sentíto,
eù'bero sentíto,*

Futuro.

*Avrò sentíto,
avràí sentíto,
avrà sentíto,
avrémó sentíto,
avréte sentíto,
avran'no sentíto,*

CONDIZIONALE.

*Avrei sentíto,
avres'ti sentíto,
avreb'be sentíto,
avrem'mo sentíto,
avres'te sentíto,
avreb'bero sentíto,*

SOGGIUNTIVO.**Presente.**

*Se ab'bia sentíto,
se ab'bia sentíto,
se ab'bia sentíto,
se abbiámó sentíto,
se abbiáte sentíto,
se ab'biano sentíto,*

Un' altra forma.

*Che ab'bia sentíto,
che ab'bia sentíto,
che ab'bia sentíto,
che abbiámó sentíto,
che abbiáte sentíto,
che ab'biano sentíto,*

Preterito.

*Se aves'si sentíto,
se aves'si sentíto,
se aves'se sentíto,
se aves'simo sentíto,
se aves'te sentíto,
se aves'sero sentíto,*

Preterite Tense.

I had felt.
thou hadst felt.
he had felt.
we had felt.
you had felt.
they had felt.

Future Tense.

I shall have felt.
thou wilt have felt.
he will have felt.
we shall have felt.
you will have felt.
they will have felt.

CONDITIONAL.

I should have felt.
thou wouldst have felt.
he would have felt.
we should have felt.
you would have felt.
they would have felt.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**Present Tense.**

if I have felt.
if thou hast felt.
if he has felt.
if we have felt.
if you have felt.
if they have felt.

Another form.

that I may have felt.
that thou mayst have felt.
that he may have felt.
that we may have felt.
that you may have felt.
that they may have felt.

Preterite Tense.

if I had felt.
if thou hadst felt.
if he had felt.
if we had felt.
if you had felt.
if they had felt.

Un' altra forma.

Che aves' si sentito,
che aves' si sentito,
che aves' se sentito,
che aves' imo sentito,
che aves' te sentito,
che aves' ero sentito,
aver' sentito,
aven' do sentito,

Another form.

that I might have felt.
 that thou mightst have felt.
 that he might have felt.
 that we might have felt.
 that you might have felt.
 that they might have felt.
 to have felt.
 having felt.

The following verbs are conjugated in the same manner.

<i>Acconsentire,</i>	to consent to.
<i>Bollire,</i>	to boil.
<i>Compartire,</i>	to distribute, divide.
<i>Consentire,</i>	to consent.
<i>Convertire,</i>	to convert.
<i>Dipartire,</i>	to divide.
<i>Dissentire,</i>	to dissent.
<i>Ditertire,</i>	to divert.
<i>Divestire,</i>	to divest.
<i>Dormire,</i>	to sleep.
<i>Fuggire,</i>	to flee.
<i>Investire,</i>	to invest.
<i>Mentire,</i>	to lie (tell an untruth).
<i>Partire,</i>	to depart.
<i>Pentir' si,</i>	to repent.
<i>Perseguire,</i>	to persecute, pursue.
<i>Pervertire,</i>	to pervert.
<i>Presentire,</i>	to foresee.
<i>Proseguire,</i>	to prosecute.
<i>Ribollire,</i>	to reboil.
<i>Rifuggire,</i>	to flee.
<i>Ripartire,</i>	to distribute, divide.
<i>Ripentirsi,</i>	to repent.
<i>Risentire,</i>	to resent.
<i>Rinvestire,</i>	to invest.
<i>Seguire,</i>	to follow.
<i>Sentire,</i>	to feel, hear, smell.
<i>Sfuggire,</i>	to escape.
<i>Smentire,</i>	to belie.
<i>Sobollire,</i>	to parboil.
<i>Sortire,</i>	to go out.
<i>Sovvertire,</i>	to subvert.
<i>Svestire,</i>	to divest.
<i>Travestire,</i>	to travesty.
<i>Vestire,</i>	to dress.

Almost all the verbs terminating in *ire* are irregular; but very many admitting irregularity only in certain tenses, I will class them together in this lesson, and give a model for their conjugation. The remainder will be found further on. These verbs we will call the verbs in *isco*, on account of their termination.

Verbs of the Third Conjugation ending in *isco*.

Finire,

To Finish.

Participio Presente.

Present Participle.

Finen' do,

finishing.

Participio Passato.

Past Participle.

Finito,

finished.

INDICATIVO.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Presente.

Present Tense.

Finis' co,
finis' ci,
finis' ce,
finiámo,
finíte,
finis' cono,

I finish.
thou finishest.
he finishes.
we finish.
you finish.
they finish.

Imperfetto.

Imperfect Tense.

Finíva,
finívi,
finíva,
finivámo,
finiváte,
finivano,

I finished.
thou finishedst.
he finished.
we finished.
you finished.
they finished.

Preterito.

Preterite Tense.

Finti,
finis' ti,
finì,
finim' mo,
finis' te,
finirono,

I finished.
thou finishedst.
he finished.
we finished.
you finished.
they finished.

Futuro.

Future Tense.

Finirò,
finirai,
finirà,
finiremo,
finiréte,
finiran' no,

I shall finish.
thou wilt finish.
he will finish.
we shall finish.
you will finish.
they will finish.

CONDIZIONALE.

CONDITIONAL.

finiréi,
finires' ti,
finireb' be,
finirem' mo,
finires' te,
finireb' bero,

I should finish.
thou wouldst finish.
he would finish.
we should finish.
you would finish.
they would finish.

IMPERATIVO.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Finis' ci,
che finis' ca,
finiámo,
finíte,
che finis' cano,

finish.
let him finish.
let us finish.
finish.
let them finish.

SOGGIUNTIVO.

Presente.

*Se finis' ca,
se finis' ca,
se finis' ca,
se finiamo,
se finiate,
se finis' cano,*

Un' altra forma.

*Che finis' ca,
che finis' ca,
che finis' ca,
che finiamo,
che finiate,
che finis' cano,*

Preterito.

*Se finis' si,
se finis' si,
se finis' se,
se finis' simo,
se finis' te,
se finis' sero,*

Un' altra forma.

*Che finis' si,
che finis' si,
che finis' se,
che finis' simo,
che finis' te,
che finis' sero,*

TEMPI COMPOSTI.

INDICATIVO.

Presente.

*Hò finito,
hai finito,
ha finito,
abbiamo finito,
avete finito,
han'no finito,*

Imperfetto.

*Avéva finito,
avévi finito,
avéva finito,
avevamo finito,
avevate finito,
avévano finito,*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

*if I finish.
if thou finish or finishest.
if he finish or finishes.
if we finish.
if you finish.
if they finish.*

Another form.

*that I may finish.
that thou mayst finish.
that he may finish.
that we may finish.
that you may finish.
that they may finish.*

Preterite Tense.

*if I finished.
if thou finished or finishedst.
if he finished.
if we finished.
if you finished.
if they finished.*

Another form.

*that I might finish.
that thou mightst finish.
that he might finish.
that we might finish.
that you might finish.
that they might finish.*

COMPOUND TENSES.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

*I have finished.
thou hast finished.
he has finished.
we have finished.
you have finished.
they have finished.*

Imperfect Tense.

*I had finished.
thou hadst finished.
he had finished.
we had finished.
you had finished.
they had finished.*

Preterito.

*Eb'bi finito,
aves'ti finito,
eb'be finito,
avem'mo finito,
aves'te finito,
eb'bero finito,*

Preterite Tense.

I had finished.
thou hadst finished.
he had finished.
we had finished.
you had finished.
they had finished.

Futuro.

*Avrò finito,
avràí finito,
avrà finito,
avrèmo finito,
avrète finito,
avran'no finito,*

Future Tense.

I shall have finished.
thou wilt have finished.
he will have finished.
we shall have finished.
you will have finished.
they will have finished.

CONDIZIONALE.

*Avrei finito,
avres'ti finito,
avreb'be finito,
avrem'mo finito,
avres'te finito,
avreb'bero finito,*

CONDITIONAL.

I should have finished.
thou wouldst have finished.
he would have finished.
we should have finished.
you would have finished.
they would have finished.

SOGGIUNTIVO.**Presente.**

*Se ab'bia finito,
se ab'bia finito,
se ab'bia finito,
se abbiamo finito,
se abbiate finito,
se ab'biano finito,*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**Present Tense.**

if I have finished.
if thou have or hast finished.
if he have or has finished.
if we have finished.
if you have finished.
if they have finished.

Un' altra forma.

*Che ab'bia finito,
che ab'bia finito,
che ab'bia finito,
che abbiamo finito,
che abbiate finito,
che ab'biano finito,*

Another form.

that I may have finished.
that thou mayst have finished.
that he may have finished.
that we may have finished.
that you may have finished.
that they may have finished.

Preterito.

*Se aves'si finito,
se aves'si finito,
se aves'se finito,
se aves'simo finito,
se aves'te finito,
se aves'sero finito,*

Preterite Tense.

if I had finished.
if thou had or hadst finished.
if he had finished.
if we had finished.
if you had finished.
if they had finished.

Un' altra forma.

Che aves' si fatto,
che aves' si fatto,
che aves' se fatto,
che aves' simo fatto,
che aves' te fatto,
che aves' saro fatto,
aver fatto,
avendo fatto,

Another form.

that I might have done.
 that thou mightst have done.
 that he might have done.
 that we might have done.
 that you might have done.
 that they might have done.
 to have done.
 having done.

The derivatives of this verb, such as *disfare*, to undo ; *rifare*, to do again ; *soddisfare*, to satisfy ; *contraffare*, to counterfeited ; *liquefare*, to liquify, &c. ; are conjugated in the same way.

Conjugation of the Irregular Verb

Stare,

To be, to remain, to live, &c.

Participio Presente.

Stando,

Present Participle.

standing, &c.

Participio Passato.

Stato, stata, i, e,

Past Participle.

stood, remained, &c.

INDICATIVO.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Presente.

Present Tense.

Stò,
stái,
stà,
stiamo,
state,
stan'no,

I stand, am, &c.
 thou standest.
 he, she stands.
 we stand, are, &c.
 you stand.
 they stand.

Imperfetto.

Imperfect Tense.

Stáva,
stávi,
stáva,
stavámo,
staváte,
staváno,

I was standing.
 thou wast standing.
 he was standing.
 we were standing.
 you were standing.
 they were standing.

Preterito.

Preterite Tense.

Stet' ti,
stet' ti,
stet' te,
stem' mo,
stet' te,
stet' tero,

I stood.
 thou stoodst.
 he stood.
 we stood.
 you stood.
 they stood.

Futuro.

*Starò,
starai,
starà,
starémo,
staréte,
staranno,*

CONDIZIONALE.

*Staréi,
starés'ti,
staréb'be,
stare'm'mo,
starés'te,
staréb'bero,*

IMPERATIVO.

*Stà,
che stia,
stiamo,
státe,
che stiano, stieno,*

SOGGIUNTIVO.

Presente.

*Se stia,
se stia,
se stia,
se stiamo,
se stiate,
se stiano, stieno,*

Un' altra forma.

*Che stia,
che stia,
che stia,
che stiamo,
che stiate,
che stiano, stieno,*

Preterito.

*Se stes'si,
se stes'si,
se stes'se,
se stes'simo,
se stes'te,
se stes'sero,*

Un' altra forma.

*Che stes'si,
che stes'si,
che stes'se,
che stes'simo,
che stes'te,
che stes'sero,*

Future Tense.

I shall stand.
thou wilt stand.
he will stand.
we shall stand.
you will stand.
they will stand.

CONDITIONAL.

I should stand.
thou wouldst stand.
he would stand.
we should stand.
you would stand.
they would stand.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

stand.
let him stand.
let us stand.
stand.
let them stand.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

if I stand.
if thou stand or standest.
if he stand or stands.
if we stand.
if you stand.
if they stand.

Another form.

that I may stand.
that thou mayst stand.
that he may stand.
that we may stand.
that you may stand.
that they may stand.

Preterite Tense.

if I stood.
if thou stood or stoodst.
if he stood.
if we stood.
if you stood.
if they stood.

Another form.

that I might stand.
that thou mightst stand.
that he might stand.
that we might stand.
that you might stand.
that they might stand.

The compound tenses are in all respects the same as those of the verb *To Be*.

This verb *Stare* is often used in Italian to express that an action is doing at the time of speaking, or at the period of another action; and in these cases it can be literally rendered into English thus: *Sto leggendo*, means I am reading; *Stava parlando*, I was talking, &c.

This seems the proper place to remark a peculiarity in the mode of addressing an individual, and the person of the verb it is needful to employ. Custom, in England, has taught people to make use of *you* instead of *thou* in speaking to any person; the latter being only employed towards the Deity, in poetry, or in moments of tenderness. The *voi*, you, is likewise used in Italy, but, among the Tuscans, only to inferiors; the *tu*, thou, is employed between friends and familiars; whilst the third person singular is used in polite and respectful discourse. Thus you would address an individual of your own rank in life, with whom you were not on familiar terms, by

Come stà? How does he do?

You would speak to an inferior thus,

Come state? How do you do?

And you would accost your friend with

Come stai? How dost thou do?

Indeed very frequently the *feminine* pronoun is employed with the verb, as *Come sta ella?* both to man and woman in the polite style, and this, both in speaking and writing, as I will show more fully when we are on the subject of pronouns.

EXERCISE XII.—On the Irregular Verbs of the First Conjugation.

We have given the greatest attention to the remarks you have
dare *attenzione* *che*
 made, but we have not had time to do more. Let us go and
fare, *tempo* *andare*
 see the horses on the return from the course. What are you
cavallo a corso. Che cosa
 doing? I am giving a lesson on the vanity of worldly things.
fare? *dare* *vanità mondano*
 She is going to school next month. I have done all you
scuola quest' altro tutto che
 desired. How much did he give for the watch? The citizens
desiderare. Quanto ha oriuolo?

are making great preparations for the reception of the illustrious
fare di preparative illustre
 stranger. The machine does not make so much noise as before.
macchina fare romore
 It stands in a most excellent position. Where do you live?
stare posizione. Dove stare di casa?
 I am living close by. I shall give two crowns for the work.
stare qui vicino. scudo opera.
 I have been to see the great gallery of pictures at the Royal
andare galleria quadro
 Palace. Let us not make so much confusion. We shall remain
Palazzo. fare confusione. stare
 here till you have done the drawing. He stood motionless for
qui finchè disegno. immobile
 some minutes. She has not given all the time she would have
minuto. dare tutto che
 done in the affair if she had been more at liberty. I made many
fare affare libero.
 inquiries, but in vain. I am not well this morning. What ails
ricerca, stare sta avere
 you? We went to Paris three years ago. He has never been
andare Parigi sono. mai
 out of England. What do you think of the changes they are
Inghilterra. pensare cambiamento che
 making in the Ministry? He was making every effort to obtain
fare Ministero? fare ogni sforzo per
 the place. If I go I shall do every thing possible. Let her
posto. tutto il
 go, she will soon return. He would have given much more
andare, tosto tornare. molto
 for the jewels than the duke. What will you do? I shall go
gioja Che cosa fare?
 immediately to the king, and beg an audience. Let us go
da re, a pregare
 together. I would do everything to serve the young man, but I
insieme. tutto per servire ma
 have no power. He will not be satisfied with such an answer.
potere. soddisfare di risposta.
 We shall undo all he has done. Do the lesson again, it is very
*disfare che * lezione rifare,*
 badly done. If I do the business well, I shall be rewarded. I
mal affare ricompensare.
 should go with pleasure, but I am prevented. Where are they
piacere, impedire. Dove
 gone? They are gone into the country. Satisfied or not satis-
andare? campagna. Soddisfare
 fied, the thing will remain so. I have done more to obtain
cosa rimanere così. fare ottenere

success than you imagine. The sketch is already done, but I
 shall have to give much time to complete the drawing. I am
 going to dinner. Where are your sisters? They are all gone
 to the country. This subject has been done more than once.
 Yes, and it will be done and redone. The other prisoners stood
 around, and listened to the sentence. They were doing the
 greatest injury to the state, but they will not go without punish-
 ment. He desired that I should do the work during the absence
 of the principal. What would he do if the clerk did not remain
 constantly by. If she does not go, some other will take the
 place. It will be liquified if it be placed in the sun. The
 hope of reobtaining the advantages lost will be a great reason to
 make a powerful effort. They will go to London at the beginning
 of next month, and will stay in that city more than a year.
 I should like to go and see the new play. Well, let us go
 together. He has done more to obtain the advantage, than the
 father of the young man. Has he done the business in a satis-
 factory manner? I do not give so much credit to the man who
 projected the plan, as to the other who has executed the work.
 We went three times to the opera when we were in Paris.
 How much will you give for the possession of this jewel? I
 would give nothing. Be good, and make no noise, for the little
 child is very indisposed, and the doctor has ordered the
 greatest quiet.

non abozzo già ma

dovere a terminare disegno.

desinare. le tutte

campagna. Questo fare una volta.

Sì, rifare. altri prigioniero stare

ascoltare sentenza.

danno stato, scappare senza

volere che lavoro durante

principale. Che commesso restare

accanto. qualche prendere

posto. liquefare mettere a

speranza riottenere perdere ragione

potente Londra principio

entrante stare quella anno.

avere piacere a vedere commedia.

insieme. fare per ottenere vantaggio,

giovane. fare cosa soddis-

facente dare credito che

progettare piano, altro eseguire lavoro.

andare volta quando Parigi.

Quanto possesso gioja? Non

niente. Stare chiasso, perchè

fanciullo indisposto, medico comandare

quiete.

LESSON XIII.—*On Verbs* (continued).Irregular Verbs in *ere*.

The verbs in *ere*, as I have before had occasion to remark, are said to be either long or short, according as the emphasis is, or is not, on the penultimate syllable; thus,

cadére, to fall; *sapére*, to know; are long; and
crédere, to believe; *scrivere*, to write; are short.

I will select one or two of the most irregular of these verbs for conjugation in full; and I trust you will, by that time, have acquired sufficient knowledge of the mode of arrangement to understand perfectly the abridged conjugations of the remainder, with the assistance of the remarks appended to the general list of the verbs in *ere*; for their number is so large that it would greatly exceed our limits to conjugate them all, besides that such a labour would be superfluous after the pupil has made himself familiar with the general form, and with the observations thrown out from time to time for his guidance.

Conjugation of the Irregular Verb

Potére,

To be able.

Participio Presente.

*Present Participle.**Poten'do*,

being able.

Participio Passato.

*Past Participle.**Potúto*,

been able.

INDICATIVO.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Presente.

Present Tense.

Pos'so,
puói,
puó,
possiamo,
potéte,
pos'sono,

I can, am able.
 thou canst, art able.
 he can, is able.
 we can, are able.
 you can, are able.
 they can, are able.

Imperfetto.

Imperfect Tense.

Potéva,
potévi,
potéva,
potevamo,
potevate,
potévano,

I could, was able.
 thou couldst, wast able.
 he could, was able.
 we could, were able.
 you could, were able.
 they could, were able.

Preterito.

Potéi,
potes'ti,
potè,
potem'mo,
potes'te,
potérono,

Preterite Tense.

I could.
 thou couldst.
 he could.
 we could.
 you could.
 they could.

Futuro.

Potrò,
potrái,
potrà,
potrémo,
potréte,
potran'no,

Future Tense.

I shall be able.
 thou wilt be able.
 he will be able.
 we shall be able.
 you will be able.
 they will be able.

CONDIZIONALE.

Potrèi,
potres'ti,
potreb'be,
potrem'mo,
potres'te,
potreb'bero,

CONDITIONAL.

I could, should be able.
 thou couldst, wouldst be able.
 he could, would be able.
 we could, should be able.
 you could, would be able.
 they could, would be able.

No Imperative.

SOGGIUNTIVO.

Presente.

Se pos'sa,
se pos'sa,
se pos'sa,
se possiámo,
se possiáte,
se pos'sano,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

if I can.
 if thou canst.
 if he can.
 if we can.
 if you can.
 if they can

Un' altra forma.

Che pos'sa,
che pos'sa,
che pos'sa,
che possiámo,
che possiáte,
che pos'sano,

Another form.

that I may be able.
 that thou mayst be able.
 that he may be able.
 that we may be able.
 that you may be able.
 that they may be able.

Preterito.

Se potes'si,
se potes'si,
se potes'se,
se potes'simo,
se potes'te,
se potes'sero,

Preterite Tense.

if I could.
 if thou couldst.
 if he could.
 if we could.
 if you could.
 if they could.

Un' altra forma.

*Che potes'si,
che potes'si,
che potes'se,
che potes'simo
che potes'te,
che potes'sero,*

Another form.

that I might be able.
that thou mightst be able.
that he might be able.
that we might be able.
that you might be able.
that they might be able.

TEMPI COMPOSTI.

*Ho potuto, &c.
Aveva potuto,
Ebbi potuto,
Avrò potuto,
Avrèi potuto,
Che ab'bia potuto,
Che aves'si potuto,*

COMPOUND TENSES.

I have been able, &c.
I had been able.
I had been able.
I shall have been able.
I should have been able.
that I may have been able.
that I might have been able.

Conjugation of the Irregular Verb

Sapére,

To Know (anything).

Participio Presente.

Present Participle.

Sapen'do,

knowing.

Participio Passato.

Past Participle.

Sapúto,

known.

INDICATIVO.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Presente.

Present Tense.

*Sò,
sai,
sà,
sappiámo,
sapéte,
san'no,*

I know.
thou knowest.
he knows.
we know.
you know.
they know.

Imperfetto.

Imperfect Tense.

*Sapéva,
sapévi,
sapéva,
sapévámo,
sapéváte,
sapévano,*

I knew.
thou knewest.
he knew.
we knew.
you knew.
they knew.

Preterito.

Preterite Tense.

*Sep'pi,
saped'ti,
sep'pe,
sapem'mo,
saped'te,
sep'pero,*

I did know.
thou didst know.
he did know.
we did know.
you did know.
they did know.

Futuro.

Saprò,
saprái,
saprà,
saprémo,
sapréte,
sapran'no,

CONDIZIONALE.

Saprei,
sapresti,
saprebbe,
sapremmo,
sapreste,
saprebbero,

IMPERATIVO.

Sap'pi,
che sap'pia,
sappiamo,
sappiate,
che sap'piano,

SOGGIUNTIVO.**Presente.**

Che sap'pia,
che sap'pia,
che sap'pia,
che sappiamo,
che sappiate,
che sap'piano,

Preterito.

Che sapesti,
che sapesti,
che sapesti,
che sapesti,
che sapesti,
che sapesti,

TEMPI COMPOSTI.

Ho saputo, &c.
Aveva saputo,
Ebbi saputo,
Avrò saputo,
Avrèi saputo,
Che av'bia saputo,
Che av'essi saputo,
aver saputo,
avendo saputo,

Future Tense.

I shall know.
 thou wilt know.
 he will know.
 we shall know.
 you will know.
 they will know.

CONDITIONAL.

I should know.
 thou wouldst know.
 he would know.
 we should know.
 you would know.
 they would know.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

know.
 let him know.
 let us know.
 know.
 let them know.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**Present Tense.**

that I may know.
 that thou mayst know.
 that he may know.
 that we may know.
 that you may know.
 that they may know.

Preterite Tense.

that I might know.
 that thou mightst know.
 that he might know.
 that we might know.
 that you might know.
 that they might know.

COMPOUND TENSES.

I have known, &c.
 I had known.
 I had known.
 I shall have known.
 I should have known.
 that I may have known.
 that I might have known.
 to have known.
 having known.

Conjugation of the Irregular Verb

Volére,

To be willing, to wish.

Participio Presente.

Volén' do,

Present Participle.

being willing, wishing.

Participio Passato.

Volúto,

Past Participle.

been willing, wished.

INDICATIVO.

Presente.

Vog'lio or vò,

vuóí,

vuóle,

vogliámo,

voléte,

vog'liono,

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I will, am willing, wish.

thou wilt, art willing, wishest.

he will, is willing, wishes.

we will, are willing, wish.

you will, are willing, wish.

they will, are willing, wish.

Imperfetto.

Voléva,

volévi,

voléva,

volevámó,

voleváte,

volévano,

Imperfect Tense.

I would, was willing, wished.

thou wouldst, wast willing, wishedst.

he would, was willing, wished.

we would, were willing, wished.

you would, were willing, wished.

they would, were willing, wished.

Preterito.

Vól'li,

voles' ti,

vol'le,

volem' mó,

voles' te,

vol'lero,

Preterite Tense.

I would, was willing, wished.

thou wouldst, wast willing, wishedst.

he would, was willing, wished.

we would, were willing, wished.

you would, were willing, wished.

they would, were willing, wished.

Futuro.

Vorrò,

vorrás,

vorrà,

vorrémó,

vorréte,

vorrán'no,

Future Tense.

I shall wish.

thou wilt wish.

he will wish.

we shall wish.

you will wish.

they will wish.

CONDIZIONALE.

Vorréi,

vorrés' ti,

vorréb'be,

vorrem' mó,

vorrés' te,

vorréb'bero,

CONDITIONAL.

I should like, I would.

thou wouldst like, thou wouldst.

he would like, he would.

we should like, we would.

you would like, you would.

they would like, they would.

No Imperative.

E

SOGGIUNTIVO.

Presente.

Che vòglia,
che vòglia,
che vòglia,
che vogliámo,
che vogliáte,
che vògliano,

Preterito.

Che voles'si,
che voles'si,
che voles'se,
che voles'simo,
che voles'se,
che voles'sero,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

that I may wish.
 that thou mayst wish.
 that he may wish.
 that we may wish.
 that you may wish.
 that they may wish.

Preterite Tense.

that I might wish.
 that thou mightst wish.
 that he might wish.
 that we might wish.
 that you might wish.
 that they might wish.

TEMPI COMPOSTI.

Ho volúto, &c.
Aveva volúto,
Ed'bi volúto,
Avrò volúto,
Avrei volúto,
Che ab'bia volúto,
Che aves'si volúto,
aver volúto,
avendo volúto,

COMPOUND TENSES.

I have been willing, have wished.
 I had been willing, had wished.
 I had been willing, had wished.
 I shall have been willing, shall have wished.
 I should have been willing, should have wished.
 that I may have been willing, may have wished.
 that I might have been willing, might have wished.
 to have been willing, to have wished.
 having been willing, having wished.

List of Irregular Verbs of the Second Conjugation in *ere* short.

Note.—Only such tenses as are irregular will be found conjugated; the others following the general rule.

Accen'dere, to light. *Preterito*, accési, accendes'ti, accése, accendem'mo, accendes'te, accésero. *I lit, &c.* *Part. presente*, accenden'do. *Part. passato*, acceso, a, i, e.

Accin'gersi or *Accignersi*, to prepare oneself. See *cingere*.

Accógliere, to receive. See *sciogliere*.

Accor'gersi, to perceive. *Preterito*, accor'si, accorges'ti, accor'se, accor-gem'mo, accorges'te, accor'sero. *Part. passato*, accorto.

Accor'rere, to run, to hasten. See *correre*.

Accrêscere, to augment. See *crescere*.

Addur're, to adduce, to allege. *Presente*, adduco, adduci, adduce, adduciamo, adducete, adducono. *Imperfetto*, adduceva, adducevi, adduceva, adducevamo, adducevate, adducevano. *Preterito*, addussi, adducesti, addusse, adducemmo, adduceste, addussero. *Futuro*, addurrò, addurrai, addurrà, addurremo, addurrete, addurranno. *Condizionale*, addurrei, addurresti, addurrebbe, addurremmo, addurreste, addurrebbero. *Imperativo*, adduci, che adduca, adduciamo, adducete, che adducano. *Soggiuntivo presente*, che adduca, che adduca, che adduca, che adduciamo, che adduciate, che ad-

ducano. *Preterito*, che adducessi, che adducessi, che adducesse, che adduces-
simo, che adduceate, che adducessero. *Participio presente*, adducendo. *Part.*
passato, addotto.

Affig'gere, to affix, post up. See *prefiggere*.

Affig'gere, to afflict. *Preterito*, afflissi, affligesti, afflisce. affligemmo, af-
figeste, afflissero. *Part. passato*, afflitto.

Aggiugn'gere or *aggiugnere*, to add. See *giungere*.

Algere, to freeze; *has only the preterite*, alsi, algesti, alse, algemmo,
algeste, alsero.

Alludere, to allude. See *deludere*.

Ammet'tere, to admit. See *mettere*.

Ancidere, to kill. See *recidere*.

Antepor're, to place before, to prefer. See *porre*.

Appen'dere, to hang up. *Preterito*, appesi, appendesti, appese, appen-
demmo, appendeste, appesero. *Part. passato*, appeso.

Appor're, to add. See *porre*.

Appren'dere, to learn. See *prendere*.

Ar'dere, to burn. *Preterito*, arsi, ardesti, arse, ardemmo, ardeste, arsero.
Part. passato, arso.

Arren'dersi, to bend. See *rendere*.

Arridere, to smile. See *ridere*.

Arrögere, to join, add; *has only the 3rd person singular of the preterite*,
arrogé.

Ascon'dere, to hide. *Preterito*, ascosi, ascondesti, ascose, ascondemmo,
ascondeste, ascoserò. *Part. passato*, ascosto, ascoso.

Ascrivere, to ascribe. See *scrivere*.

Asper'gere, to besprinkle. See *spargere*.

Assis'tere, to assist. *Part. passato*, assistito.

Assol'vere, to absolve. *Preterito*, assolsi, assolvesti, assolse, assolvemmo,
assolveste, assolsero. *Part. passato*, assoluto, assolto.

Assor'bere, to absorb. *Part. passato*, assorto.

Assumere, to assume. *Preterito*, assunsi, assumesti, assunse, assumemmo,
assumeste, assunsero. *Part. passato*, assunto.

Aster'gere, to clean by rubbing. See *tergere*.

Astrar're, *astrare*, to abstract. See *trarre*.

Astrin'gere, *astrignere*, to constrain. See *stringere*.

Atten'dere, to attend, wait. See *tendere*.

Attin'gere, *attignere*, to attain. See *pingere*.

Attor'cere, to twist. See *torcere*.

Attrar're, *attraere*. See *trarre*.

Avvin'cere, to bind. See *vincere*.

Avvol'gere, to envelope. See *volgere*.

Cag'gere, to fall. *An old verb, of which caggia and caggendo only have*
remained.

Chiedere, to ask. *Preterito*, chiesi, chiedesti, chiese, chiedemmo, chiedeste,
chiesero. *Part. passato*, chiesto.

Chiudere, to shut. *Preterito*, chiusi, chiudesti, chiuse, chiudemmo, chiu-
deste, chiusero. *Part. passato*, chiuso.

Cin'gere, *cignere*, to gird. *Preterito*, cinsi, cingesti, cinse, cingemmo,
cingeste, cinsero. *Part. presente*, cingendo. *Part. passato*, cinto, a, i, e.

Circoncidere, to circumcise. See *recidere*.

Circonscrivere, to circumscribe. See *scrivere*.

Cócere, to cook. See *cuócere*.

Cógliere, *corre*, to gather. See *sciogliere*.

- Commet'tere*, to commit. See *mettere*.
Commóvere, to move, trouble. See *movere*.
Compian'gere, to pity. See *frangere*.
Compor're, to compose. See *porre*.
Compren'dere, to understand. See *prendere*.
Comprimere, to compress. See *opprimere*.
Compromet'tere, to compromise. See *mettere*.
Compugnare, *compun'gere*, to afflict. See *pungere*.
Conchiúdere, to conclude. See *chiúdere*.
Conclúdere, to conclude. See *deludere*.
Concor'rere, to concur, rival. See *correre*.
Concuócere, to concoct. See *cuócere*.
Condescen'dere, *condiscendere*, to condescend. See *scendere*.
Condu'rre, *condúcere*, to conduct, lead. See *addurre*.
Config'gere, to nail. See *afflig'gere*.
Confon'dere, to confound, confuse. See *fondere*.
Congiun'gere, *congiúgnere*, to unite. See *giungere*.
Connet'tere, to connect. *Preterito*, connessi, connettesti, connesse, con-
 nettemmo, connetteste, connessero. *Part. passato*, connesso.
Conóscere, to know (a person). *Preterito*, conobbi, conocesti, conobbe,
 conocem'mo, conocesti, conobbero. *Part. passato*, conosciuto.
Conquídere, to depress. See *recidere*.
Consist'ere, to consist. See *assistere*.
Consper'gere, *cospers'gere*, to strew. See *spergere*.
Consumere, to consume. See *assumere*.
Conten'dere, to contend. See *tendere*.
Contor'cere, to twist. See *tor'cere*.
Contrapor're, to oppose. See *porre*.
Contrar're, *contraére*, to contract. See *trarre*.
Convin'cere, to convince. See *vincere*.
Cor're, to gather. See *sciogliere*.
Correg'gere, to correct. See *reggere*.
Cor'rere, to run. *Preterito*, corsi, corresti, corse, corremmo, correste,
 corsero. *Part. passato*, corso.
Corrispon'dere, to correspond. See *rispondere*.
Corródere, to corrode. See *rodere*.
Corrom'pere, to corrupt. See *rompere*.
Cospar'gere, to water. See *spargere*.
Cosper'gere, to bedew, strew. See *spergere*.
Costrin'gere, *costrígnere*, to constrain. See *stringere*.
Créscere, to grow. *Preterito*, crebbi, crecesti, crebbe, crecemmo, cre-
 ceste, crebbero. *Part. passato*, cresciuto.
Crocifig'gere, to crucify. *Preterito*, crocifissi, crocifigesti, crocifisse, croci-
 figemmo, crocifigeste, crocifissero. *Part. passato*, crocifisso.
Cuócere, to cook. *Preterito*, cossi, cuocesti, cosse, cocemmo, cuocesti,
 cossaro. *Part. passato*, cotto.
Decidere, to decide. See *recidere*.
Decréscere, to decrease. See *crescere*.
Dedur're, to deduce. See *addurre*.
Delúdere, to delude. *Preterito*, delusi, deludesti, deluse, deludemmo,
 deludeste, delusero.
Depor're, to depose. See *porre*.
Deprimere, to depress. See *opprimere*.
Deridere, to deride. See *ridere*.

- Descrivere*, to describe. See *scrivere*.
Desistere, to desist. See *assistere*.
Detrar're, to deduce. See *trarre*.
Difendere, to defend. *Preterito*, difesi, difendesti, difesa, difendemmo, difendeste, difesero. *Part. passato*, difeso.
Diffondere, to diffuse. See *fondere*.
Dimettere, to forgive. See *mettere*.
Dipingere, *dipignere*, to paint. See *pingere*.
Dirigere, to direct. See *erigere*.
Disapprendere, to unlearn. See *prendere*.
Disendere, to descend. See *scendere*.
Discior're, *disciogliere*, to untie. See *sciogliere*.
Discorrere, to discourse. See *correre*.
Discutere, to discuss. *Preterito*, discussi, discutesti, discusse, discutemmo, discuteste, discussero. *Part. passato*, discusso.
Disgiungere, *disgiugnere*, to disjoin. See *giungere*.
Dimettere, to dismiss. See *mettere*.
Disimovere, *dismuovere*, to remove. See *muovere*.
Disperdere, to disperse. *Preterito*, disperdei, disperdesti, disperdetteste, disperdemmo, disperdeste, disperdettero. *Part. passato*, disperduto.
Dispergere, to disperse. *Preterito*, dispersi, dispergesti, disperse, dispergemmo, dispergeste, dispersero. *Part. passato*, disperso.
Disporre, to dispose. See *porre*.
Distendere, to extend. See *tendere*.
Distinguere, to distinguish. See *estinguere*.
Distogliere, *distor're*, to turn aside. See *sciogliere*.
Distrar're, *distrare*, to distract. See *trarre*.
Distruggere, to destroy. See *struggere*.
Divellere, *divellere*, *diver're*, to pluck out. See *svellere*.
Dividere, to divide. See *recidere*.
Eleggere, to elect. See *leggere*.
Elidere, to remove. See *recidere*.
Eludere, to elude. See *deludere*.
Ergere, to erect. *Preterito*, eresi, ergesti, eresse, erigemmo, ergeste, eressero. *Part. passato*, erto.
Erigere, to raise. *Preterito*, eressi, erigesti, eresse, erigemmo, erigeste, eressero. *Part. passato*, eretto.
Escludere, to exclude. See *deludere*.
Esigere, to exact. *Part. passato*, esatto.
Esistere, to exist. See *assistere*.
Expellere, to expel. *Preterito*, espulsi, espellesti, espulset, espellemmo, espelleste, espulsero. *Part. passato*, espulso.
Esporre, to expose. See *porre*.
Esprimere, to express. See *opprimere*.
Estendere, to extend. See *tendere*.
Estinguere, to extinguish. *Preterito*, estinsi, estinguesti, estinse, estinguemmo, estingueste, estinsero. *Part. passato*, estinto.
Estrar're, to extract. See *trarre*.
Fendere, to split. *Preterito*, fendei, fendesti, fendè, fendemmo, fendeste, fenderono, fendettero. *Part. passato*, fenduto, fesso.
Figgere, to post up. See *affiggere*.
Fin'gere, to feign. See *pingere*.
Fondere, to melt, found. *Preterito*, fusi, fondesti, fuse, fondemmo, fondeste, fusero. *Part. passato*, fuso.

- Frammet'tere*, to put between. See *mettere*.
Frangere, to break. *Preterito*, fransi, frangesti, franse, frangemmo, frangeste, fransero. *Part. passato*, franto.
Frappor're, to put between. See *porre*.
Friggere, to fry. See *affliggere*.
Genuflet'tere, to kneel down. *Preterito*, genuflessi, genuflettesti, genuflesse, genuflettemmo, genufletteste, genuflessero. *Part. passato*, genuflesso.
Giungere, *giun'gere*, to arrive. *Preterito*, giunsi, giungesti, giunse, giungemmo, giungeste, giunsero. *Part. passato*, giunto.
Illùdere, to deceive. See *deludere*.
Immer'gere, to plunge. See *mergere*.
Impel'lere, to impel. See *espellere*.
Impor're, to impose. See *porre*.
Imprimere, to print. See *opprimere*.
Inchiùdere, to include. See *chiudere*.
Incidere, to engrave. See *recidere*.
Inclùdere, to include. See *deludere*.
Incor'rere, to incur. See *correre*.
Incréscere, to be sorry. See *crescere*.
Indur're, *indúcere*, to induce. See *addurre*.
Infín'gere, to feign. See *fingere*.
Infon'dere, to infuse. See *fondere*.
Infran'gere, to infringe. See *frangere*.
Inframet'tere, *intramet'tere*, to put between. See *mettere*.
Ingiun'gere, to enjoy. See *giungere*.
Inscrí'vere, to inscribe. See *scrivere*.
Insistere, to insist. See *assistere*.
Inso'r'gere, to rise in insurrection. See *sorgere*.
Inten'dere, to understand. See *tendere*.
Intermet'tere, to discontinue. See *mettere*.
Interpor're, *intrapor're*, to interpose. See *porre*.
Interrom'pere, to interrupt. See *rom'pere*.
Intin'gere, *intignere*, to dip, soak. See *pingere*.
Intrapren'dere, to undertake. See *prendere*.
Intridere, to dilute. See *recidere*.
Introdu'r're, to introduce. See *addurre*.
Intromet'tere, to introduce. See *mettere*.
Intrúdere, to intrude. *Preterito*, intrusi, intrudesti, intruse, intrudemmo, intrudeste, intrusero. *Part. passato*, intruso.
Invd'dere, to invade. See *persuadére* in *ere* long.
Lédere, to wrong. *Preterito*, lesi, ledesti, lese, ledemmo, ledeste, lesero. *Part. passato*, leso.
Leggere, to read. *Preterito*, lessi, leggeesti, lesse, leggemmo, leggeesti, lessero. *Part. passato*, letto.
Manomet'tere, to broach. See *mettere*.
Mer'gere, to immerge. *Preterito*, mersi, mergesti, merse, mergemmo, mergeste, mersero. *Part. passato*, merso.
Méscere, to mix. *Part. passato*, mesciuto.
Met'tere, to put. *Preterito*, misi, mettesti, mise, mettemmo, metteste, misero. *Part. passato*, messo.
Mor'dere, to bite. *Preterito*, morai, mordesti, morse, mordemmo, mordeste, morsero.
Móvere, *muóvere*, to move. *Preterito*, mossi, movesti, mosse, movemmo, moveste, mossero. *Part. passato*, mosso.

Mungere, múnere, to milk. *Preterito*, munsì, mungesti, munse, mungemmo, mungeste, munsero. *Part. passato*, munto.

Nàscere, to be born. *Preterito*, nacqui, nascesti, nacque, nacemmo, naceste, nacquero. *Part. passato*, nato, a, i, e.

Nascon'dere, to hide. See *ascondere*.

Negligere, to neglect. *Preterito*, neglessi, negligesti, neglesse, negligemmo, negligeste, neglessero. *Part. passato*, negletto.

Nuocere, nócere, to hurt. *Presente*, nuoco, nuoci, nuoce, nociamo, nocete, nuocono. *Preterito*, nocqui, nocesti, nocque, nocemmo, noceste, nocquero. *Part. passato*, nociuto.

Offen'dere, to offend. *Preterito*, offesi, offendesti, offese, offendemmo, offendeste, offesero. *Part. passato*, offeso.

Ommet'tere, to omit. See *mettere*.

Oppor're, to oppose. See *porre*.

Opprimere, to oppress. *Preterito*, oppressi, opprimesti, oppresse, opprimemmo, opprimeste, oppressero. *Part. passato*, oppresso.

Pàscere, to browse. *Preterito*, pascei, pascesti, pascette, pascemmo, pasceste, pascertero. *Part. passato*, pasciuto.

Percor'rere, to run over, run through. See *correre*.

Percu'tere, to strike. *Preterito*, percossi, percotesti, percosse, percotemmo, percoteste, percossero. *Part. passato*, percosso.

Per'dere, to lose. *Preterito*, perdei or persi, perdesti, perse, perdemmo, perdeste, perdessero, persero. *Part. passato*, perduto, perso.

Permet'tere, to permit. See *mettere*.

Persis'tere, to persist. See *assistere*.

Pian'gere, piàgnere, to weep. See *frangere*.

Pin'gere, pìgnere, to paint. *Preterito*, pinsi, pingesti, pinse, pingemmo, pingeste, pinsero. *Part. passato*, pinto.

Por'gere, to proffer. *Preterito*, porsi, porgesti, porse, porgemmo, porgeste, porsero. *Part. passato*, porto.

Por're, pónere, to put, place. *Presente*, pongo, poni, pone, ponghiamo or poniamo, ponete, pongono. *Imperfetto*, poneva, ponevi, poneva, ponevamo, ponevate, ponevano. *Preterito*, posi, ponesti, pose, ponemmo, poneste, posero. *Futuro*, porrò, porrai, porrà, porremo, porrete, porranno. *Condizionale*, porrei, porresti, porrebbe, porremmo, porreste, porrebbero. *Imperativo*, poni, che ponga, ponghiamo or poniamo, ponete, che pongano. *Soggiuntivo presente*, che ponga, che ponga, che ponga, che ponghiamo or poniamo, che ponghiate or poniate, che pongano. *Preterito*, che ponessi, che ponessi, che ponesse, che ponessimo, che poneste, che ponessero. *Part. presente*, ponendo. *Part. passato*, posto.

Pospor're, to postpone. See *porre*.

Precidere, to cut. See *recidere*.

Precor'rere, to forerun. See *correre*.

Prefig'gere, to prefix. *Preterito*, prefissi, prefiggesti, prefisse, prefiggemmo, prefiggeste, prefissero. *Part. passato*, prefisso.

Premet'tere, to premise. See *mettere*.

Pren'dere, to take. *Preterito*, presi, prendesti, prese, prendemmo, prendeste, presero. *Part. passato*, preso.

Prepor're, to prefer. See *porre*.

Prescègliere, to choose. See *scegliere*.

Prescrivere, to prescribe. See *scrivere*.

Presumere, to presume. See *assumere*.

Preten'dere, to pretend. See *tendere*.

Pretermet'tere, to omit. See *mettere*.

- Produr're, produrre*, to produce. See *addurre*.
Profon'dere, to dissipate. See *fondere*.
Promet'tere, to promise. See *mettere*.
Promuovere, promuovere, to promote. See *movere*.
Propor're, propónere, to propose. See *porre*.
Prorompere, to burst out. See *rompere*.
Prosciogliere, proscior're, to untie. See *sciogliere*.
Proscrivere, to proscribe. See *scrivere*.
Prosten'dersi, to prostrate oneself. See *tendere*.
Proteg'gere, to protect. *Preterito*, protessi, proteggesti, protesse, proteg-
gemmo, proteggeste, protessero. *Part. passato*, protetto.
Protrar're, protraére, to prolong. See *trarre*.
Pun'gere, púgnere, to prick. *Preterito*, punai, pungesti, punse, pungemmo,
pungeste, punsero. *Part. passato*, punto.
Rabbat'tere, to blunt, flatten. *Part. passato*, rabbattuto.
Raccen'dere, to relight. See *accendere*.
Racchiudere, to shut in. See *chiudere*.
Raccogliere, raccor're, to regather. See *sciogliere*.
Rádere, to shave, to rase. *Preterito*, rasi, radesti, rase, rademmo, radeste,
rasero. *Part. passato*, raso.
Raggiun'gere, raggiugnere, to rejoin. See *giungere*.
Ravvol'gere, to wrap round. See *volgere*.
Reassumere, riassumere, to resume. See *assumere*.
Recidere, to cut. *Preterito*, recisi, recidesti, recise, recidemmo, recideste,
recisero. *Part. passato*, reciso.
Redimere, to redeem. *Preterito*, redensi, redimesti, redense, redimemmo,
redimeste, redensero. *Part. passato*, redento.
Reg'gere, to support. *Preterito*, ressi, reggesti, reasse, reggemmo, reggeste,
ressero. *Part. passato*, retto.
Ren'dere, to render, give up. *Preterito*, reai, rendesti, rese, rendemmo, ren-
deste, resero. *Part. passato*, reso. This verb is often conjugated regularly.
Reprimere, to repress. *Preterito*, repressi, reprimesti, repressi, reprimemmo,
reprimeste, repressero. *Part. passato*, represso.
Riscrivere, riscrivere, to rewrite. See *scrivere*.
Resistere, to resist. See *assistere*.
Respín'gere, respígnere, to repulse. See *spingere*.
Restrin'gere, ristrín'gere, ristrígnere, to restrain. See *stringere*.
Riaccen'dere, to relight. See *accendere*.
Riar'dere, to burn. See *ardere*.
Richiédere, to ask, require. See *chiedere*.
Richiudere, to shut in. See *chiudere*.
Ricin'gere, to surround. See *cingere*.
Ricógliere, ricor're, to gather. See *sciogliere*.
Ricompor're, to moderate. See *porre*.
Ricondur're, to bring back. See *addurre*.
Ricongiun'gere, to rejoin. See *giungere*.
Riconoscere, to recognize. See *conoscere*.
Ricor'rere, to have recourse. See *correre*.
Ricorreg'gere, to recorrect. See *reggere*.
Ricrécere, to increase. See *crescere*.
Ricucere, to recook. See *cuocere*.
Rídere, to laugh. *Preterito*, risi, ridesti, rise, ridemmo, rideste, risero.
Part. passato, riso.
Ridu'r're, to reduce. See *addurre*.

Ritòdere, to come back. *This verb has only the following persons: Presente, riedi, riede, riedono. Imperativo, che rieda, che riedano. Soggiuntivo presente, che rieda, che riedano.*

Rifon'dere, to refund. See *fondere*.

Rifran'gere, to reflect. See *frangere*.

Rifrig'gere, to refry. See *friggere*.

Rigian'gere, to rejoin. See *giun'gere*.

Rileg'gere, to read again. See *leggere*.

Rilicere, to relight. *Preterito, rilussi, rilucesti, rilussè, rilucemmo, rilucaste, rilussero. No past part.*

Rimet'tere, to put off. See *mettere*.

Rimor'dere, to bite again. See *mordere*.

Rimòvere, rimuòvere, to remove. See *movere*.

Rinàscere, to be reborn. See *nascere*.

Rinchiùdere, to shut in. See *chiudere*.

Rincrèscere, to displease. See *crescere*.

Rinvol'gere, to wrap in. See *volgere*.

Ripàscere, to regraze. See *pascolare*.

Ripercuòtere, to strike again. See *percuotere*.

Ripor're, to hide. See *porre*.

Ripren'dere, to take back. See *prendere*.

Riprodu'rre, to reproduce. See *addurre*.

Ripromet'tere, to promise again. See *mettere*.

Riscrivere, to write again. See *scrivere*.

Riscuòtere, to wake up. See *percuotere*.

Risol'vere, to resolve. See *assolvere*.

Risorgere, to rise up, resuscitate. See *sorgere*.

Risospin'gere, to repulse. See *spingere*.

Rispin'gere, rispignere, to repulse. See *spingere*.

Rispon'dere, to answer. *Preterito, risposi, rispondesti, rispose, rispondemmo, rispondeste, risposero. Part. passato, risposto.*

Ristria'gere, ristri'gnere, to restrain. See *stringere*.

Ritin'gere, ritignere, to re-dye. See *pingere*.

Ritògliere, ritor're, to take back. See *togliere*.

Ritor'cere, to retwist. See *torcere*.

Ritrar're, to draw back. See *trarre*.

Rivivere, to revive. See *vivere*.

Rivol'gere, to return. See *volgere*.

Ròdere, to gnaw. *Preterito, rosi, rodesti, rose, rodemmo, rodeste, rosero. Part. passato, roso.*

Rompere, to break. *Preterito, ruppi, rompesti, ruppe, rompemmo, rompeste, ruppero. Part. passato, rotto.*

Scégliere, scer're, to choose. *Presente, scelgo, scegli, scegli, scegliamo, scegliete, scelgono. Preterito, scelsi, scegliesti, scelse, scegliemmo, sceglieste, scelsero. Imperativo, scegli, che scelga, scegliamo, scegliete, che scelgano. Soggiuntivo presente, che scelga, che scelga, che scelga, che scegliamo, che scegliate, che scelgano. Part. passato, scelto.*

Scen'dere, to descend. *Preterito, scesi, scendesti, scese, scendemmo, scendeste, scesero. Part. passato, sceso.*

Schiùdere, to open. See *chiudere*.

Sciògliere, scior're, to untie. *Presente, scioglio, sciogli, sciogli, sciogliamo, sciogliete, sciolgono. Preterito, sciolsi, sciogliesti, sciolse, sciogliemmo, scioglieste, sciolsero. Futuro, scioglierò or sciorrò, scioglierai, scioglierà, scioglieremo, scioglierete, scioglieranno. Imperativo, sciogli, che sciolga, sciogliamo,*

- sciogliete, che sciolgano. *Soggiuntivo presente*, che sciolga, che sciolga, che sciolga, che sciolgiamo, che sciolgiamo, che sciolgiate, che sciolgano. *Part. passato*, sciolto.
- Scommet'tere*, to bet. See *mettere*.
- Scompor're*, to disarrange. See *porre*.
- Sconfig'gere*, to vanquish. See *affliggere*.
- Scontor'cere*, to twist. See *torcere*.
- Sconvol'gere*, to overthrow. See *volgere*.
- Scor'gere*, to perceive. See *accorgere*.
- Scrivere*, to write. *Preterito*, scriassi, scrivesti, scriasse, scrivemmo, scriveste, scrissero. *Part. passato*, scritto.
- Scuó'tere*, to shake. See *percuotere*.
- Sedur're*, to seduce. See *addurre*.
- Smun'gere*, *smúgnere*, to dry up. See *mungere*.
- Smuó'vere*, to shake. See *muovere*.
- Socchiú'dere*, to half-shut. See *chiudere*.
- Soccor'rere*, to help. See *correre*.
- Soggiun'gere*, *soggiúgnere*, to add. See *giungere*.
- Sommer'gere*, to submerge. See *mergere*.
- Sonamet'tere*, to submit. See *mettere*.
- Soppor're*, to put under. See *porre*.
- Sopraggiun'gere*, *sopraggiúgnere*, to overtake. See *giungere*.
- Soprapor're*, to put over. See *porre*.
- Soprascrivere*, to superscribe. See *scrivere*.
- Sopravvivere*, to survive. See *vivere*.
- Sopprimere*, to suppress. See *opprimere*.
- Soprinténdere*, to superintend. See *tendere*.
- Sor'gere*, to rise. *Preterito*, sorsi, sorgesti, sorse, sorgemmo, sorgeste, sorsero. *Part. passato*, sorto.
- Sorprendere*, to surprise. See *prendere*.
- Sorreg'gere*, to sustain. See *reggere*.
- Sorridere*, to smile. See *ridere*.
- Soscrivere*, to subscribe. See *scrivere*.
- Sospen'dere*, to suspend. *Preterito*, sospesi, sospendesti, sospese, sospendemmo, sospendeste, sospesero. *Part. passato*, sospeso.
- Sospin'gere*, *sospígnere*, to push. See *spingere*.
- Sottinten'dere*, to understand. See *tendere*.
- Sottomet'tere*, *sommel'tere*, to submit. See *mettere*.
- Sottopor're*, to subject. See *porre*.
- Sottoscrivere*, to subscribe. See *scrivere*.
- Sottrar're*, to subtract. See *trarre*.
- Sovraggiun'gere*, to happen unexpectedly. See *giungere*.
- Spar'gere*, to spread. *Preterito*, sparsi, spargésti, sparse, spargemmo, spargeate, sparsero. *Part. passato*, sparto.
- Spégnere*, *spén'gere*, to extinguish. *Preterito*, spensai, spengesti, spense, spengemmo, spengeste, spensero. *Part. passato*, spento.
- Spen'dere*, to spend. *Preterito*, spesi, spendesti, spese, spendemmo, spendeste, spesero. *Part. passato*, speso.
- Sper'gere*, to disperse. *Preterito*, sperai, spergesti, sperse, spergemmo, spergeste, spersero. *Part. passato*, sperso.
- Spin'gere*, *spígnere*, to push. *Preterito*, spinai, spingesti, spinse, spingemmo, spingeste, spinsero. *Part. passato*, spinto.
- Spor'gere*, to jut out. See *porgere*.
- Sten'dere*, to spread. See *tendere*.
- Stor'cere*, to twist. See *torcere*.
- Straccó'cere*, to overcook. See *cocere*.

- Stravolgere*, to wring. See *volgere*.
Strin'gere, *strignere*, to press. *Preterito*, strinsi, stringesti, strinse, stringemmo, stringeste, strinsero. *Part. passato*, stretto.
Strug'gere, to melt. *Preterito*, strussi, struggesti, strusse, struggemmo, struggeste, strussero. *Part. passato*, strutto.
Subdividere, to subdivide. See *recidere*.
Svellere, *sver're*, to root out. *Preterito*, svelsi, svellesti, svelse, svellemmo, svelleste, svelsero. *Part. passato*, svelto.
Svolgere, to turn aside. See *volgere*.
Suppor're, to suppose. See *porre*.
Sussid'ere, to subsist. See *assistere*.
Ten'dere, to tend. *Preterito*, tesi, tendesti, tese, tendemmo, tendeste, tesero. *Part. passato*, teso.
Ter'gere, to wipe. *Preterito*, tersi, tergesti, terse, tergemmo, tergeste, tersero. *Part. passato*, terso.
Tin'gere, *tignere*, to tint, dye. See *pingere*.
Togliere, *tor're*, to take away. See *sciogliere*.
Tor'cere, to twist. *Preterito*, torsi, torcesti, torse, torcemmo, torceste, torsero. *Part. passato*, torto.
Tradur're, to translate. See *addurre*.
Trafig'gere, to pierce. See *affiggere*.
Tramet'tere, to put between. See *mettere*.
Trar're, *traére*, to draw, drag. *Presente*, traggio, traggi or trai, trae, traghiamo or trajamo, traete, traggono. *Imperfetto*, traeva, traevi, traeva, traevamo, traevate, traevano. *Preterito*, trassi, traesti, trasse, traemmo, traeste, traassero. *Futuro*, trarrò, trarrai, trarrà, trarremo, trarrete, trarranno. *Condizionale*, trarrei, trarresti, trarrebbe, trarremmo, trarreste, trarrebbero. *Imperativo*, traggi, che tragga, trajamo, traete, che traggano. *Soggiuntivo presente*, che tragga, che tragga, che tragga, che trajamo, che traggiate, che traggano. *Preterito*, che traessi, che traessi, che traesse, che traessimo, che traeste, che traessero. *Part. presente*, traendo. *Part. passato*, tratto.
Trascégliere, *trascer're*, to choose. See *scegliere*.
Trascen'dere, to surmount. See *scendere*.
Trascor'rere, to run over. See *correre*.
Trascrivere, to transcribe. See *scrivere*.
Trasfon'dere, to transfuse. See *fondere*.
Trasmet'tere, to transmit. See *mettere*.
Traspor're, to transpose. See *porre*.
Travol'gere, to turn round. See *volgere*.
Uccidere, to kill. See *recidere*.
Un'gere, *úgnere*, to anoint. See *pungere*.
Vilipen'dere, to scorn. See *sospendere*.
Vin'cere, to vanquish. *Preterito*, vinsi, vincesti, vinse, vincemmo, vinceste, vinsero. *Part. passato*, vinto.
Vivere, to live. *Preterito*, vissi, vivesti, visse, vivemmo, viveste, vissero. *Futuro*, vivrò, vivrai, vivrà, vivremo, vivrete, vivranno. *Condizionale*, vivrei, vivresti, vivrebbe, vivremmo, vivreste, vivrebbero. *Part. passato*, vissuto.
Vol'gere, to turn. *Preterito*, volsi, volgesti, volse, volgemmo, volgeste, volsero. *Part. passato*, volto.

List of Irregular Verbs of the Second Conjugation in ere long.

- Antivedére*, to foresee. See *vedere*.
Assedére, to sit down. *Presente*, assego, assiedi, assiede, assediamo, assedete, asseggono. *Preterito*, assisi, assedesti, assise, assedemmo, assedeste,

assisero. *Soggiuntivo presente*, che assega, che assega, che assega, che assega, che assega, che assega. *Part. passato*, assiso.

Attenére, to abstain. See *tenere*.

Atténere, to hold, keep. See *tenere*.

Avveder'si, to perceive. See *vedere*.

Bére, to drink. *Presente*, beo, bei, bee, beiamo, beete, beono. *Imperfetto*, beeva, beevi, beeva, beevamo, beevate, beevano. *Preterito*, bevvi, beesti, bevve, bevemmo, beeste, bevvero. *Futuro*, berò, berai, berà, beremo, berete, beranno. *Condizionale*, berei, beresti, herebbe, beremmo, bereste, berebbero. *Imperativo*, bei, che bea, beiamo, beete, che beano. *Soggiuntivo presente*, che bea, che bea, che bea, che beiamo, che beate, che beano. *Preterito*, che beassi, che beassi, che beesse, che beissimo, che beaste, che beassero. *Part. presente*, bevendo. *Part. passato*, bevuto. The verb *Bevere* is regular, and is more used.

Cadére, to fall. *Preterito*, caddi, cadesti, cadde, cademmo, cadeste, caddero. *Futuro*, cadrò, cadrai, cadrà, cadremo, cadrete, cadranno. *Condizionale*, cadrei, cadresti, cadrebbe, cadremmo, cadreste, cadrebbero. *Part. passato*, caduto.

Calére, to care, *has only*, *Presente*, mi cale. *Imperfetto*, mi caleva. *Preterito*, mi calse. *Soggiuntivo presente*, che mi caglia.

Compiacére, to comply with, please. See *tacere*.

Condoler'si, to condole with. See *dolere*.

Contenére, to contain. See *tenere*.

Decadére, to decay. See *cadere*.

Detenére, to detain. See *tenere*.

Discadére, to decay. See *cadere*.

Dispiacére, to displease. See *tacere*.

Dissuadére, to dissuade. See *persuadere*.

Dolére, *doler'si*, to be sorry, have pain. *Presente*, doglio or mi dolgo, ti duoli, si duole, ci dogliamo, vi dolete, si dolgono. *Preterito*, mi dolsi, ti dolesti, si dolse, ci dolemmo, vi doleste, si dolsero. *Futuro*, mi dorrà, ti dorrai, si dorrà, ci dorremo, vi dorrete, si dorranno. *Condizionale*, mi dorrei, ti dorresti, si dorrebbe, ci dorremmo, vi dorreste, si dorrebbero. *Imperativo*, duoliti, che doglasi, dogliamoci, doletevi, che doglansi. *Soggiuntivo presente*, che mi dogla, che ti dogla, che si dogla, che ci dogliamo, che vi dogliate, che si doglano. For a complete conjugation of a reflective verb, see *Pentirsi*, Lesson XV.

Dovére, to owe. *Presente*, 1. debbo, devo or deggio, *I owe, I ought, I must, I have to*, 2. debbi, devi or dei, *thou oughtest, must, &c.* 3. debbe, deve or dee, *he, she ought, must, &c.*; 1. dobbiamo, *we ought, &c.* 2. dovete, *you ought, &c.* 3. devono, debbono, deggiono or deono, *they ought, &c.* *Preterito*, dovetti, dovesti, dovette, dovemmo, doveste, dovettero. *Futuro*, dovrò, dovrai, dovrà, dovremo, dovrete, dovranno. *Condizionale*, dovrei, dovesti, dovrebbe, dovremmo, doveste, dovrebbero. *Soggiuntivo presente*, che debba, che debba, che debba or deggia, che dobbiamo, che dobbiate, che debbano or deggiano.

Equivalenté, to be equivalent to. See *valere*.

Giacére, to lie down. See *tacere*.

Intertenére, *intrattenére*, to entertain. See *tenere*.

Licére, *lécere*, to be permitted. These two verbs possess only the third person singular of the present indicative, viz., *lice and lece*, and are but little used out of verse.

Mantenére, to maintain. See *tenere*.

Ottenére, to obtain. See *tenere*.

Parère, to appear, seem. *Presente*, pajo, pari, pare, pajamo, parete, pajano. *Preterito*, parvi, paresti, parve, paremmo, pareste, parvero. *Futuro*, parrà, parrai, parrà, parremo, parrete, parranno. *Condizionale*, parrei, parresti, parrebbe, parremmo, parreste, parrebbero. *Soggiuntivo presente*, che paja, che paja, che paja, che pajamo, che pajate, che pajano. *Part. passato*, paruto, parso.

Persuadére, to persuade. *Preterito*, persuasi, persuadesti, persuasse, persuademmo, persuadeste, persuasero. *Part. passato*, persuaso.

Piacére, to please. See *tacere*.

Possedére, to possess. *Part. passato*, posseduto. See *assedere*.

Potére, to be able. Conjugated in full at the head of these lists.

Presedére, to preside. *Part. passato*, preseduto. See *assedere*.

Prevalére, to prevail. See *valere*.

Prevedére, to foresee. See *vedere*.

Provedére, to provide. See *vedere*.

Rattenére, to restrain. See *tenere*.

Ravveder'si, to correct oneself. See *vedere*.

Riavére, to get back. See *avere*.

Ricadére, to fall again. See *cadere*.

Rimanére, to remain. *Presente*, rimango, rimani, rimane, rimaniamo, rimanete, rimangono. *Preterito*, rimasi, rimanesti, rimase, rimanemmo, rimaneste, rimasero. *Futuro*, rimarrò, rimarrai, rimarrà, rimarremo, rimarrete, rimarranno. *Condizionale*, rimarrei, rimarresti, rimarrebbe, rimarremmo, rimarreste, rimarrebbero. *Imperativo*, rimani, che rimanga, rimaniamo, rimanete, che rimangano. *Soggiuntivo presente*, che rimanga, che rimanga, che rimanga, che rimanghiamo, che rimanghiate, che rimangano. *Part. passato*, rimasto, rimasto.

Risapere, to know. See *sapere*.

Risedére, to reside. *Part. passato*, riseduto. See *assedere*.

Ritenére, to retain. See *tenere*.

Rivedére, to see again. See *vedere*.

Rivolére, to wish back. See *volere*.

Sapére, to know (anything). Conjugated in full at the head of these lists.

Scadére, to decay. See *cadere*.

Sedére, to sit down. *Part. passato*, seduto. See *assedere*.

Soggiacére, to be subject to. See *giacere*.

Solére, to be accustomed to, used to. *Presente*, soglio, suoli, suole, sogliamo, solete, sogliono. *Imperfetto*, soleva, solevi, soleva, solevamo, solevate, solevano. *Soggiuntivo presente*, che soglia, che soglia, che soglia, che sogliamo, che sogliate, che sogliano. *Part. passato*, solito. The participle *solito* must be used with the verb *essere* in the tenses not marked here, as *fui solito*, I was accustomed, &c.

Soprasedére, to sit on. See *assedere*.

Sostenére, to sustain. See *tenere*.

Spiacére, to displease. See *tacere*.

Sprovvedére, to strip, deprive. See *vedere*.

Tacére, to be silent, hold one's tongue. *Presente*, taccio, taci, tace, tacciamo, tacete, taciono. *Preterito*, tacqui, tacesti, tacque, tacemmo, taceste, tacquero. *Imperativo*, taci, che taccia, tacciamo, tacete, che tacciano. *Soggiuntivo presente*, che taccia, che taccia, che taccia, che tacciamo, che tacciate, che tacciano. *Part. passato*, taciuto.

Tenére, to hold, keep. *Presente*, tengo, tieni, tiene, tenghiamo or teniamo, tenete, tengono. *Preterito*, tenni, tenesti, tenne, tenemmo, teneste, tennero. *Futuro*, terrò, terrai, terrà, terremo, terrete, terranno. *Condizionale*, terrei,

terresti, terrebbe, terremmo, terreste, terrebbero. *Imperativo*, tieni, che tenga, tenghiamo or teniamo, tenete, che tengano. *Soggiuntivo presente*, che tenga, che tenga, che tenga, che tenghiamo or teniamo, che teniate, che tengano.

Trattenére, to entertain. See *tenere*.

Travedére, to see double. See *vedere*.

Valére, to be worth. *Presente*, vaglio or valgo, vali, vale, vagliamo, valetе, vagliono. *Preterito*, valsei, valsesti, valse, valsemmo, valseste, valsero. *Futuro*, varrò, varrai, varrà, varremo, varrete, varranno. *Condizionale*, varrei, varresti, varrebbe, varremmo, varreste, varrebbero. *Soggiuntivo presente*, che vaglia or valga, che vaglia, che vaglia, che vagliamo, che vagliate, che vagliano. *Part. passato*, valuto.

Vedére, to see. *Presente*, vedo, veggo or veggio, vedi, vede, vediamo or veggiamo, vedete, vedono or veggono. *Preterito*, vidi, vedesti, vide, videmmo, vedeste, videro. *Futuro*, vedrò, vedrai, vedrà, vedremo, vedrete, vedranno. *Imperativo*, vedi, che veda, vediamo or veggiamo, vedete, che vedano or veggano. *Soggiuntivo presente*, che veda or vegga, che veda, che veda, che vediamo, che vediate, che vedano. *Part. passato*, veduto, visto.

Volére, to wish, be willing, &c. Conjugated in full at the head of these lists.

EXERCISE XIII.

On the Irregular Verbs of the Second Conjugation.

We are much afflicted at the news you have brought. Add
affiggere notizie che *apportare*. *Aggiungere*
 two others to the list he has prepared. I will assist the young
 che *preparare*. *assistere*
 man as much as possible. I have never asked a favour of the
possibile. *chiedere*
 judge. Shut the door: it is shut. She has committed a great
Chiudere *uscio*: *commettere*
 error in confiding in that man. Conduct me into the presence
fidarsi quell' *Condurre* *presenza*
 of the king. Do you know the young singer who made her
conoscere *cantante* chi *fare il suo*
 débüt last night? No; but I know the family exceedingly well.
jeri *conoscere*
 I can not do the work; it is too difficult. Will you conclude
potere *lavoro*; *troppo* *concludere*
 the business to-night? I do not know. We are not convinced
sta *sapere*. *convincere*
 of the truth of the report. Have they corrected the manuscript?
romore. *correggere*
 I think so, but I am not sure. The child has grown very
credere lo, *sicuro*. *crescere*
 much. The dinner was very well cooked, but the party was
desinare *cuocere*, *società non*

neither genteel nor agreeable. It is decided; I go next
nè nè decidere; andare quest'altra
 week. They derided every effort, but were at last convinced
deridere sforzo, convincere
 that they had been wrong. The adventure was well described,
che avventura descrivere,
 and the book generally nicely written. She has defended her
bene scrivere. difendere i
 rights against the tyranny of the world. The castle was
tirannia castello
 destroyed, one tower only marking the spot where it had
distruggere, torre luogo ove
 been erected. I can not express all I feel upon this subject.
erigere. potere esprimere tutto che sentire questo
 He arrived here late last night, but the family will not arrive
giungere sera, famiglia giungere
 before the end of the week. The picture was very well
fine quadro
 engraved. He cannot insist on a proposition so singular and
incidere. insistere proponimento
 extravagant. Have you understood the directions he has
stravagante. capire che
 given? Come in here, we shall not be interrupted. He
dare? Entrare interrompere.
 would have undertaken a labour above the powers of any
intraprendere al di sopra di qualunque
 man. Read what I have written to your father. I shall put
Leggere ciò che scrivere al mettere
 the book on the table. She was born in the midst of trouble
tavola. nascere pena
 and anguish. Do not neglect the advice he gave at his
angoscia. negligere che dare la sua
 departure. They will not be offended at the sincerity of an
partenza. offendere
 honest man. The people were oppressed and unhappy.
galant' opprimere
 What have you lost? I do not know, but something has
Che cosa perdere? sapere,
 fallen from my pocket. I hope they may not lose all courage,
cadere la sperare perdere
 but that they will persist in the path they have chosen.
che persistere che scegliere.
 The little girl was weeping bitterly. Take this parcel, and
piangere Prendere pacchetto,
 carry it to the railway station. We have not taken the
portare lo stazione della strada ferrata. prendere
 measures he recommended, because we pretend they cannot
che pretendere

conduce to good. The relation of the circumstances produced
condurre relazione produrre
 an extraordinary effect in the Assembly. What have I
effetto Che cosa
 promised? You have not protected the orphan, as you
promettere? proteggere come
 promised to do. We recognized the man immediately. He
riconoscere
 laughed at the pretensions of the little man. The patient
ridere di pretensione malato
 was so reduced by disease, that he could not stand.
ridurre malattia potere stare in piede.
 We will reproduce the same effects with different means.
riprodurre medesimo mezzo.
 Read over again the paper you intend to transmit by post.
Rileggere che aver intenzione trasmettere
 They are resolved to rise from the unfortunate position
risolvere inalzarsi
 in which they are placed. I beg you to answer this letter
nella quale porre. pregare vi rispondere
 the first opportunity. By pressing too strongly they will
Nello spingere
 break the rope which surrounds the area. Have you chosen
rompere circondare scegliere
 a good hat? Not yet; but my brother will choose one for me.
il ne scegliere me.
 She would not have chosen such a position, if she had been
scegliere tale se
 placed in different circumstances. Come down. They will
porre altro Scendere.
 not come down from the tree. All is at an end. I will
scendere Tutto sciogliere.
 bet two to one that the horse will not run. Do not
scommettere contr' correre.
 bet, because you will be sure to lose. I have written and
perchè perdere. scrivere
 rewritten, but always without effect. The girls will not write
riscrivere, effetto. ragazza
 to-day. I should have written yesterday, if I had had
oggi. jeri,
 an opportunity. We were seduced by his agreeable manners
l'occasione sedurre dalle sue soave
 and pleasing discourse. Be assured he will rise from this
discorso. che sorgere questa
 annoyance. I was surprised at the answers of the child,
sorprendere di fanciullo,
 and imagined they were dictated by an older head. He smiled
mi figurare che dettare sorridere

at the observation. Several words are here understood.
Diverso *sottintendere.*
 Suspend your judgment till you have heard the story. They
Sospendere il *intendere*
 spread the report that the general was dead. Is the fire out?
spargere *che* *morto.* *spengere?*
 I have spent all the money that I had in my pocket. He
spendere *denaro*
 pressed the stranger in his arms. I suppose you will leave
stringere *fra le* *supporre che*
 London shortly. Has she translated the Italian tragedy?
fra poco. *tradurre* *tragedia?*
 No; she will translate the Spanish romance. Be so good as
tradurre *Spagnuolo*
 to transmit this note to my father in Germany. He killed the
trasmettere *mio* *Germania.* *uccidere*
 lion and wounded the tigress. The general was vanquished,
ferire *vincere,*
 and many of his soldiers were slain. I can not live on such
i suoi *uccidere.* *potere* *vivere*
 conditions. I should like to know the value of this dress.
volere *sapere* *abito.*
 Will you come and pass the day with us? I would with much
venire a *giornata* *Io volere*
 pleasure, but I have to write several letters, which can not be
da *che potere*
 put off.
rimettersi.

LESSON XIV.—On Verbs (continued).

List of Irregular Verbs in *ire*.

- Abolire*, to abolish. Conjugated like *finire*.
Aborrire, *abborrire*, to abhor. Like *finire*, or regular.
Apparire, to appear. *Preterito*, apparii or apparvi. *Part. passato*, apparito or apparso. In other respects like *finire*.
Aprire, to open. *Preterito*, aprii or apersi, apristi, aprì, aprimmo, apriste, aprirono. *Part. passato*, aperto.
Assalire, to assail. See *salire*.
Assorbire, to absorb. *Part. passato*, assorbito or assorto. In other respects like *finire*.
Avvenire, to happen. See *venire*.
Avvertire, to warn. Regular, or like *finire*.
Benedire, to bless. See *dire*.
Circonvenire, to circumvent. See *venire*.
Comparire, to appear. See *apparire*.
Construire, *costruire*, to construct, build. See *instruire*.

Contraddire, to contradict. See *dire*.

Contravvenire, to contravene. See *venire*.

Convenire, to agree. See *venire*.

Coprire, to cover. See *aprire*.

Cucire, to sew. *Presente*, cucio, cucio, cucio, cuce, cuciamo, cucite, cuciono. *Imperfetto*, cuciva, cucivi, cuciva, cucivamo, cucivate, cucivano. *Imperativo*, cucì, che cucia, cuciamo, cucite, che cuciano. *Soggiuntivo presente*, che cucia, che cucia, che cucia, che cuciamo, che cuciate, che cuciano.

Dire, to say. *Presente*, dico, dici, dice, diciamo, dite, dicono. *Imperfetto*, diceva, dicevi, diceva, dicevamo, dicevate, dicevano. *Preterito*, dissi, dicesti, disse, dicemmo, diceste, dissero. *Imperativo*, dì, che dica, diciamo, dite, che dicano. *Soggiuntivo presente*, che dica, che dica, che dica, che diciamo, che diciate, che dicano. *Preterito*, che dicessi, che dicessi, che dicessi, che dicessimo, che diceste, che dicessero. *Part. presente*, dicendo. *Part. passato*, detto.

Discoprire, to discover. See *aprire*.

Disconvenire, to disagree. See *venire*.

Discucire, to unsew. See *cucire*.

Didire, to unsay. See *dire*.

Divenire, to become. See *venire*.

Empire, to fill. *Presente*, empio, empì, empie, empiamo, empite, empiono. *Imperativo*, empì, che empia, empiamo, empite, che empiano. *Soggiuntivo presente*, che empia, che empia, che empia, che empia, che empiamo, che empiate, che empiano.

Escire, to go out, issue. See *uscire*.

Inghiottire, to swallow. Like *finire*, or regular.

Istruire, to instruct. *Preterito*, instruissi, instruisti, instruisse, instruiamo, instruite, instruiro. *Part. passato*, instruito, instrutto. The other tenses like *finire*.

Interdire, to interdict, prohibit. See *dire*.

Intervenire, to intervene. See *venire*.

Ire, to go, has only *ite*, go; *iva*, he, she went; *ivano*, they went; *iremo*, we shall go; *irete*, you will go; *iranno*, they will go; *ito*, gone.

Maledire, to curse. See *dire*.

Morire, to die. *Presente*, muojo or moro, muori, muore or more, muojamo or moriamo, morite, muojono. *Futuro*, morirò or morrò, morirai or morrai, morirà or morrà, moriremo or morremo, morirete or morrete, moriranno or morranno. *Condizionale*, morirei or morrei, moriresti or morresti, morirebbe or morirebbe, moriremmo or morremmo, morireste or morreste, morirebbero or morirebbero. *Imperativo*, muori or mori, che muoja or mora, muojamo or moriamo, morite, che muojano or morano. *Soggiuntivo presente*, che muoja, che muoja, che muoja or mora, che muojamo or moriamo, che muojate or moriate, che muojano or morano. *Part. passato*, morto.

Nutrire, to nourish, feed. Like *finire*, or regular.

Offrire, to offer. See *aprire*.

Olire, to smell; has only these persons of the imperfect, *oliva*, *olivi*, *oliva*, *olivano*.

Pervenire, to reach, attain. See *venire*.

Predire, to predict. See *dire*.

Prevenire, to forewarn. See *venire*.

Redire, to return (in poetry); has only *riedi*, thou returnest; *riede*, he returns.

Riapparire, to re-appear. See *apparire*.

Riaprire, to re-open. See *aprire*.

Ribenedire, to rebless. See *dire*.

Ricoprire, to re-cover. See *aprire*.

Ridire, to say again. See *dire*.

Riescire, to succeed. See uscire.

Rinvenire, to revive. See *venire*.

Risalire, to rise again. See *salire*.

Risovvenire, to remember. See *venire*.

***Rivenire*, to return. See *venire*.**

Riuscire, to succeed. See uscire.

Salire, to go up, get up. *Presente*, salgo, sali, sale, salghiamo, salite, salgono. *Imperativo*, sali, che salga, salghiamo, salite, che salgano. *Soggiuntivo presente*, che salga, che salga, che salga, che salghiamo, che salghiate, che salgano.

Scompareire, to disappear. See *apparire*.

Sconvenire, to be unsuitable. See *venire*.

Scoprire, to discover. See *aprire*.

Scucire, to unsew. See *cucire*.

Sdrucire, to unsew. See *cucire*.

Seppellire, to bury, inter. *Part. passato*, seppellito, sepolto. In other respects like *finire*.

Soffrire, to suffer. *Preterito*, soffrì or soffersi, soffristi, soffrì, soffrimmo, soffriste, soffrirono or soffersero. *Part. passato*, sofferto.

Sopravvenire, to supervene. See *venire*.

Sovvenire, to succour, help. See *venire*.

Sovvenirsi, to recollect. See *venire*.

***Svenire*, to faint. See *venire*.**

Udire, to hear. *Presente*, odo, odi, ode, udiamo, udite, odono. *Imperativo*, odi, che oda, udiamo, udite, che odano. *Soggiuntivo presente*, che oda, che oda, che oda, che udiamo, che udiate, che odano.

Venire, to come. *Presente*, vengo, vieni, viene, veniamo or venghiamo, venite, vengono. *Preterito*, venni, venisti, venne, venimmo, veniste, vennero. *Futuro*, verrò, verrai, verrà, verremo, verrete, verranno. *Condizionale*, verrei, verresti, verrebbe, verremmo, verreste, verrebbero. *Imperativo*, vieni, che venga, veniamo or venghiamo, venite, che vengano. *Soggiuntivo presente*, che venga, che venga, che venga, che venghiamo or veniamo, che venghiate, che vengano. *Part. passato*, venuto, a, i, e.

Uscire, escire, to go out. *Presente*, esco, esci, esce, usciamo, uscite, escono. *Imperfetto*, usciva, uscivi, usciva, uscivamo, uscivate, uscivano. *Preterito*, uscii, uscisti, uscì, uscimmo, usciste, uscirono. *Imperativo*, esci, che esca, usciamo, uscite, che escano. *Soggiuntivo presente*, che esca, che esca, che esca, che usciamo, che usciate, che escano: *Preterito*, che uscissi, che uscissi, che uscissi, che uscissimo, che usciste, che uscissero. *Part. presente*, uscendo. *Part. passato*, uscito.

EXERCISE XIV.

On the Irregular Verbs of the Third Conjugation.

Open the door. It is open, but the window is shut. The

Aprire *uscio.* *aprire,* *chiudere.*
poor man is absorbed in the memory of his misfortunes. The
assorbire *le sue* *disgrazia.*

affair happened last week. Blessed is the man whose name
avvenire Beato il cui
 brings pleasure to the memory. The palace was constructed
portare palazzo costruire
 on the most scientific principles. I do not wish to contradict
*regola. ** *contredire*
 the opinion, though it is not well to receive it in silence.
quantunque ricevere la
 The dog was covered with a carpet, and was placed in the
coprire di mettere
 carriage. The little girl will sew the dress; she sews extremely
legno. cucire cucire
 well. I have said what I think of this matter, but he will not
dire ciò che pensare
 discover his own opinion. She says it is not true, but I say
scoprire la Ella che Io non
 nothing. We shall tell the magistrate all we know of the
dire a ciò che
 business. All is discovered. What will become of the poor
discoprire. divenire
 creature? The bottle was filled, but was emptied in a few
boccia empire, votare
 minutes. He is gone out, and I don't know when he will
uscire, quando
 return. We are interdicted from paying the visit we wished.
rivenire. interdire fare che
 We cursed the avarice of the old man, and nourished a mortal
maledire avarizia nutrire
 hatred for his person. She is dead. When did she die? She
odio la sua morire. ella
 died last month. The infant will surely die. I have offered
morire bambino offrire
 to pay my part, but he constantly refuses. All that came to pass
ma ricusare. Ciò che avvenire,
 was predicted in a book of which I heard mention when a child.
*predire che sentire da **
 We went up and found a miserable chamber, with one little
salire trovare camera,
 bed and no chairs. You cannot imagine how much she has
punte concepire quanto
 suffered, and how much she still suffers. I have never heard
sopportare, sempre udire
 so much noise and confusion. He will not come to-day, but his
romore Egli venire il suo
 brother is already arrived. Is she come? Yes; but she has
già ella Sì;
 gone out this instant. Have you succeeded? No; I shall
uscire in riuscire? No;

never succeed under circumstances so unfavourable. If I had
riuscire *sfavorevole.*
 gone out at that time I should not have seen the procession. If he

uscire *quel* *vedere*
 continues thus, he will become one of the ablest painters of
continuare *così,* *divenire* *pittore*
 Europe. It is not fit that she should have so much liberty.
convenire che *libertà.*

He blessed his son before he died. How much will you offer
benedire *di morire.* *Quanto* *offrire*
 for that horse? I don't know if I shall make an offer.
sapere *fare alcuna*

I am afraid he will not suit me. He has been already warned
aver paura che non mi *** *già* *avvertire*
 of the sad consequences of such conduct, but he is absorbed
tale *assorbire*

in his designs. I will not further interfere in the matter. I
i suoi *volere* *più* *intervenire* *cosa.*
 have offered my mediation, and it has been refused. I am
offrire *ed* *ricusare.*

coming directly. Yes, come. If he succeeds he will be prouder
venire subito. *riuscire*
 than ever, and that is needless. What have they discovered?

mai, *Che cosa* *discoprire?*
 I have heard that their discoveries will be soon known, but it is
sentire *le loro* *conoscere,* *che*

not fitting just now to speak of the business. You are filled
convenire *a quest'ora* *empiere*
 with ideas of your own greatness. He says the children will
di *la* *dire che*

come next week. Have you heard the news? They always
venire quest'altra *sentire*
 return to the same arguments, but they will not succeed in
rivenire *medesimo* *riuscire a*
 persuading the judge. Why dost thou not mount this beautiful
giudice. *salire il diletto*

hill? I have told all I know of the conspiracy. She opened her
monte? *dire che* *aprire il*

heart to more generous feelings, and blessed the advocate of her
sentimento, *benedire* *il suo*
 unfortunate friend. The youth has been instructed of all the
giovannotto *instruire*

measures taken in his favour. Matters become worse every day,
prendere il suo *Cosa* *divenire* *tutti i giorni,*

and if some efforts be not made, it will be impossible to foretell
alcuno *fare,* *predire*
 the fatal consequences of neglect. Let her not die in her error;
trascuratezza. *morire il suo*

she has already suffered severely. If ever I become rich, my
soffrire *mai* *divenire* *la mia*
 first care shall be to reward those friends who succoured me
ricompensare quei *che* *soccorrere mi*
 in my misfortunes. They intend to build a fine villa near the
le mie *aver intenzione* *erigere* *presso a*
 sea; at least I have heard so. In the midst of such researches,
almeno *sentire* *mezzo* *ricerca,*
 you will discover misery in more than one house, where at first
discoprire *abitazione, ove*
 sight there appeared only contentment and joy. We were
vista non apparire che *gioja.*
 assailed by several misfortunes at the same time, but we have
assalire *parecchie* *medesimo* *ma*
 fortunately succeeded in overcoming all. Tell the woman
riuscire *vincere* *Dire a*
 her daughter is gone out. What do you say? I say
che la sua *uscire.* *Cosa* *dire?*
 that such spectacles should be prohibited, for they can only
tale *proibire, perchè* *soltanto*
 tend to brutalize the people.
aiutare *gente.*

LESSON XV.—On Verbs (continued).

Reflective or Reciprocal and Unipersonal Verbs.

Reflective verbs are so called when the action they express falls upon or reflects on the subject which produces it: thus, when I say, *I flatter myself; he washes himself, &c.*, the verbs *flatter* and *wash* are, in these cases, reflective.

Reciprocal verbs express the action of several subjects acting on each other, and are known in English by the addition of the words *each other; one another*. *They loved one another; we supported each other*, are reciprocal phrases.

Now some verbs in Italian are naturally reflective, whilst all the active verbs may become so. Such as are so in themselves may be known by the particle *si* joined to the infinitive; several examples of which you will have met with in the preceding lists; and this same particle joined to an active verb renders it reflective or reciprocal.

As example is ever better than a multitude of rules, I will here give you a model of the conjugation of one of these verbs through all its moods and tenses.

Conjugation of the Reflective Verb

Pentirsi,

To Repent.

Participio Presente.

*Present Participle.**Pentendosi,*

repenting.

Participio Passato.

*Past Participle.**Pentitosi,*

repented.

INDICATIVO.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Presente.

Present Tense.

*Io mi pento,
tu ti penti,
egli si pente,
ella si pente,
noi ci pentiamo,
voi vi pentite,
eglino si pentono,*

I repent.
thou repentest.
he repents.
she repents.
we repent.
you repent.
they repent.

Note.—It happens that *repent* is not reflective in English, but neuter. Had it been reflective it would have corresponded with the Italian, thus: *I repent myself, thou repentest thyself, &c.*; but I have preferred giving you this, in order to show that a verb may be reflective in one language and not in the other; the particle *si* at the end of the Italian infinitive directing when the verb should be conjugated like *pentirsi*.

Imperfetto.

Imperfect Tense.

*Mi pentiva,
ti pentivi,
si pentiva,
ci pentivamo,
vi pentivate,
si pentivano,*

I repented.
thou repentedst.
he repented.
we repented.
you repented.
they repented.

Preterito.

Preterite Tense.

*Mi pentii,
ti pentisti,
si pentì,
ci pentimmo,
vi pentiste,
si pentirono,*

I did repent.
thou didst repent.
he did repent.
we did repent.
you did repent.
they did repent.

Futuro.

Future Tense.

*Mi pentirò,
ti pentirai,
si pentirà.
ci pentiremo,
vi pentirete,
si pentiranno,*

I shall repent.
thou wilt repent.
he will repent.
we shall repent.
you will repent.
they will repent.

CONDIZIONALE.

*Mi pentirei,
ti pentiresti,
si pentirebbe,
ci pentiremmo,
vi pentireste,
si pentirebbero,*

IMPERATIVO.

*Pentiti,
che pentasi,
pentiamoci,
pentitevi,
che pentansi,*

SOGGIUNTIVO.

Presente.

*Se mi penta,
se ti penta,
se si penta,
se ci pentiamo,
se vi pentiate,
se si pentano,*

Un' altra forma.

*Che mi penta,
che ti penta,
che si penta,
che ci pentiamo,
che vi pentiate,
che si pentivano,*

Preterito.

*Se mi pentissi,
se ti pentissi,
se si pentisse,
se ci pentissimo,
se vi pentiste,
se si pentissero,*

Un' altra forma.

*Che mi pentissi,
che ti pentissi,
che si pentisse,
che ci pentissimo,
che vi pentiste,
che si pentissero,*

CONDITIONAL.

*I should repent.
thou wouldst repent.
he would repent.
we should repent.
you would repent.
they would repent.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*repent.
let him, her repent.
let us repent.
repent.
let them repent.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

*if I repent.
if thou repent or repentest.
if he repent or repents.
if we repent.
if you repent.
if they repent.*

Another form.

*that I may repent.
that thou mayst repent.
that he, she may repent.
that we may repent.
that you may repent.
that they may repent.*

Preterite Tense.

*if I repented.
if thou repented or repentedst.
if he repented.
if we repented.
if you repented.
if they repented.*

Another form.

*that I might repent.
that thou mightst repent.
that he might repent.
that we might repent.
that you might repent.
that they might repent.*

It will be seen that the compound tenses of a reflective verb are formed with the verb *essere* in Italian.

**TEMPI COMPOSTI.
INDICATIVO.**

Presente.

*Mi sono pentito,
ti sei pentito,
si è pentito,
ci siamo pentiti,
vi siete pentito, i,
si sono pentiti,*

Imperfetto.

*Mi era pentito,
ti eri pentito,
si era pentito,
ci eravamo pentiti,
vi eravate pentito, i,
si erano pentiti,*

Preterito.

*Mi fui pentito,
ti fosti pentito,
si fu pentito,
ci fummo pentiti,
vi foste pentito, i,
si furono pentiti,*

Futuro.

*Mi sarò pentito,
ti sarai pentito,
si sarà pentito,
ci saremo pentiti,
vi sarete pentito, i,
si saranno pentiti,*

CONDIZIONALE.

*Mi sarei pentito,
ti saresti pentito,
si sarebbe pentito,
ci saremmo pentiti,
vi sareste pentito, i,
si sarebbero pentiti,*

SOGGIUNTIVO.

Presente.

*Che mi sia pentito,
che ti sia pentito,
che si sia pentito,
che ci siamo pentiti,
che vi siate pentito, i,
che si sieno pentiti,*

**COMPOUND TENSES.
INDICATIVE MOOD.**

Present Tense.

*I have repented.
thou hast repented.
he has repented.
we have repented.
you have repented.
they have repented.*

Imperfect Tense.

*I had repented.
thou hadst repented.
he had repented.
we had repented.
you had repented.
they had repented.*

Preterite Tense.

*I had repented.
thou hadst repented.
he had repented.
we had repented.
you had repented.
they had repented.*

Future Tense.

*I shall have repented.
thou wilt have repented.
he will have repented.
we shall have repented.
you will have repented.
they will have repented.*

CONDITIONAL.

*I should have repented.
thou wouldst have repented.
he would have repented.
we should have repented.
you would have repented.
they would have repented.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

*that I may have repented.
that thou mayst have repented.
that he may have repented.
that we may have repented.
that you may have repented.
that they may have repented.*

Preterito.

*Se mi fossi pentito,
se ti fossi pentito,
se si fosse pentito,
se ci fossimo pentiti,
se vi foste pentito, i,
se si fossero pentiti,
essersi pentito,
essendosi pentito,*

Preterite Tense.

if I had repented.
if thou hadst repented.
if he had repented.
if we had repented.
if you had repented.
if they had repented.
to have repented.
having repented.

Unipersonal verbs are such as have but the third person through all the tenses: there are several of them, as, *bastare*, to suffice, to be enough; *bisognare*, to want, must, &c.; *parere*, to appear; *piovare*, to rain; *tuonare*, to thunder; *grandinare*, to hail; *lampeggiare*, to lighten; *nevicare*, to snow; *accadere*, to happen; and some others. Take for examples,

*Bisognare.*INDICATIVO.
Presente.*Bisogna,*INDICATIVE MOOD.
Present Tense.

it is necessary, I must, you must, &c.

Imperfetto.

Bisognava,

Imperfect Tense.

there was a necessity,
and so on.*Piovare.*INDICATIVO.
Presente.*Piove,*INDICATIVE MOOD.
Present Tense.

it rains.

Imperfetto.

Pioveva, etc.,

Imperfect Tense.

it rained, &c.

As some of these latter verbs are in very general use, and may present some difficulty on account of their peculiarity and resemblance to the reflective, I will give one of them as an example.

*Dispiacersi,*INDICATIVO.
Presente.

*Mi dispiace,
ti dispiace,
gli dispiace,
le dispiace,
ci dispiace,
vi dispiace,
dispiace loro,*

To be displeased with, to be sorry.

INDICATIVE MOOD.
Present Tense.

I am sorry.
thou art sorry.
he is sorry.
she is sorry.
we are sorry.
you are sorry.
they are sorry.

Imperfetto.

*Mi dispiaceva,
ti dispiaceva,
gli dispiaceva,
le dispiaceva,
ci dispiaceva,
vi dispiaceva,
dispiaceva loro,*

Imperfect Tense.

it displeased me, I was sorry.
it displeased thee, thou wast sorry.
it displeased him, he was sorry.
it displeased her, she was sorry.
it displeased us, we were sorry.
it displeased you, you were sorry.
it displeased them, they were sorry.

Thus you will observe that but one person of the verb, the third person singular, is used, the pronoun only changing. You may conjugate in the same way *rincrescersi*, which has, like *dispiacersi*, the signification of, to be sorry; *dolersi*, to ache, to have pain; *piacersi*, to like, to be pleased with, &c.

EXERCISE XV.—On Reflective and Unipersonal Verbs.

I repent having attempted to arrange the affair. They loved
di aver tentare *amarsi*
each other tenderly, and their fondness increased with time.
teneramente, la loro aumentare
You must depart immediately, there is not a moment to lose.
Bisognare partire momento da
I am sorry I have not had more time to examine the beauties of
Rincrescersi che da
this wonderful city. She likes this bonnet, but does not like
maraviglioso piacersi cappello, piacersi
the other at all. We regret exceedingly the departure of the
affatto. dolersi partenza
gentleman, and are very sorry for the cause. Do you think
*signore, * causa. credere*
it will rain? Perhaps not; but it is so cold, it will probably
piovere? Forse fare che
snow. It hailed last night. Yes, and thundered too.
nevicare. questa tuonare ancora.
Shall I read any more? No, it is enough. We often
Volere di bastare.
flatter ourselves on qualities for which we are despised by
lusingarsi su di le quali disprezzare
others. It sometimes happens that circumstances which
accadere le quali
appear the most doubtful and unfortunate prove in the end
apparire sfortunato mostrarsi
the most happy of our lives. I should be very sorry if she
le nostre rincrescersi
were displeased with my conduct or language. I can assert
scontenta di linguaggio. potere asserire

that it would annoy me exceedingly. She has often repented
*mi annojare * pentirsi*
 of her conduct towards her guardian. It grieves me to think
verso tutore. dolersi il
 that every effort made for the young man has been without
sforzo fare giovane senza
 effect, and although all means have been tried, they have not
quantunque mezzo provare,
 sufficed to avert his ruin. Let us act towards others as we
bastare rovina. agire gli altri
 would that others should do towards us. I like that picture
volere fare di noi. quel
 exceedingly, and I am sorry it is not to your taste. You must
moltissimo, rincrescersi che gusto. Bisognare
 work seriously at the language, if you ever wish to attain
lingua, mai giungere a
 success. It is not sufficient to have talent or even genius, you
bastare talento pure
 must have will and perseverance. I think it will lighten,
bisognare volontà credere che lampeggiare,
 the clouds seem so heavy. It thundered very much during
sembrare tuonare durante
 the night. I did not hear it, I was fast asleep. Do you
*l'ho *, ben addormentare.*
 think this measure will please the people? I think so, for
pensare che questa far piacere a credere lo,
 they are contented with little. These events happened for-
contentarsi di poco. Questi accadere
 tunately for the existence of the government. It appears to
esistenza parere
 me singular that all his efforts should prove abortive. Have
che i suoi cadere
 you washed yourself? I have washed my face, but I have
lavarsi lavarsi viso,
 not yet washed my hands. They hate each other most
non mi ancora le odiarsi di
 cordially. You should not flatter yourself on the success you
tutto cuore. lusingarsi di
 seem to have attained in that quarter, for I am sorry to
sembrare di quel perchè rincrescersi
 say all new faces are received in the same way, and are
che ricevere modo,
 neglected with the same facility. Believe me, I do not flatter
negligere facilità. Credere lusingarsi
 myself at all on the circumstance. So much the better. Do
affatto meglio
 you not repent having thrown away such an excellent offer?
di aver rigettare offerta?

He was displeased at the boy's conduct, and yet imitated the
dispiacersi *eppure imitare*
 example. What is the matter with your sister? She has
avere *la*
 the head-ache. Does she often suffer with the head-ache?
dolor di capo. *spesso soffrire di*
 He is exceedingly sorry to have caused such a dispute, but
dispiacersi di *cagionare* *contrasto,*
 there was no remedy. Bread and water will be sufficient for
remedio. *bastarsi*
 us, for we have some fruits and meat. I want a good watch,
perchè *frutta* *aver bisogno di*
 as time is a matter of the greatest importance to me. My
siccome *affare* *per* *il*
 finger aches, I have hurt myself with the door. Have you
mi *farsi male* *uscio.* *vi*
 really hurt yourself? I am very sorry for it. I like this
veramente *rincrescersi* *ne* *piacersi*
 cloth, it is rich, without being too gay. It will rain to-morrow.
ricco, *vivace.* *piovare*
 You said it would rain yesterday, but you were mistaken.
dire che *jeri,* *ingannarsi.*
 'Did you hear it thunder in the night? You should assist each
sentire *tuonare* *dovere* *aiutarsi*
 other as much as possible. This is not enough, you must give
Questa *bastare,* *bisognare*
 something more. You are right. We remembered the cir-
di più. *ragione.* *ricordarsi di*
 cumstances when it was too late. I was greatly displeased
quando *tardi.* *scontento*
 with the woman's conduct on this occasion, and when I
condotta in
 found myself again in her presence, I did not forget to express
ritrovarsi *la di lei* *dimenticare*
 my feelings. Do you like the gentleman's new house? I like
i miei *piacersi* *signore* *piacersi*
 the house very well, but I do not like either the situation or the
ma *nè*
 garden. I think you are rather difficult to be contented. I
parere che *un po'* *da*
 am going to the library, I want a work on astronomy.
andare a *aver bisogno di*

LESSON XVI.—On Pronouns.

The Personal Pronouns.

Some few lessons back, when I commenced the verbs, I gave my reasons for placing them in a different rank in the Grammar

to that which they usually hold; amongst others, that they are required at the very outset of a language, and are so intricate, and undergo such changes, that a Dictionary is of very little use in decyphering them until some explanations upon them have been given in the Grammar. Portions of the Pronouns, on the other hand, are, in Italian, so united to the verbs, that explanation could be of little service till the verbs themselves were tolerably known; hence my reason for keeping back the pronouns till the present time, when they will be more clearly understood and more easily fixed in the memory.

I now intend taking the different kinds of pronouns in regular order, and with this view we will commence with

The Personal Pronouns.

First Person, of both Genders.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
I,	<i>Io.</i>	We,	<i>Noi.</i>
Of me,	<i>di me.</i>	Of us,	<i>di noi.</i>
To me,	<i>a me, mi, me.</i>	To us,	<i>a noi, ci, ce, ne.</i>
Me,	<i>mi.</i>	Us,	<i>ci.</i>
From or by me,	<i>da me.</i>	From or by us,	<i>da noi.</i>

Second Person, of both Genders.

Thou,	<i>Tu.</i>	You,	<i>Voi.</i>
Of thee,	<i>di te.</i>	Of you,	<i>di voi.</i>
To thee,	<i>a te, ti, te.</i>	To you,	<i>a voi, vi, ve.</i>
Thee,	<i>ti.</i>	You,	<i>vi.</i>
From or by thee,	<i>da te.</i>	From or by you,	<i>da voi.</i>

Third Person, Masculine Gender.

He,	<i>Egli, ei, e'.</i>	They,	<i>Egliino.</i>
Of him,	<i>di lui, desso.</i>	Of them,	<i>di loro, dessi.</i>
To him,	<i>a lui, gli, li.</i>	To them,	<i>a loro, gli, li.</i>
Him,	<i>il, lo.</i>	Them,	<i>loro.</i>
From or by him,	<i>da lui.</i>	From or by them,	<i>da loro.</i>

Third Person, Feminine Gender.

She,	<i>Ella.</i>	They,	<i>Elleno.</i>
Of her,	<i>di lei, dessa.</i>	Of them,	<i>di loro, desse.</i>
To her,	<i>a lei, le.</i>	To them,	<i>a loro.</i>
Her,	<i>la.</i>	Them,	<i>loro.</i>
From or by her,	<i>da lei.</i>	From or by them,	<i>da loro.</i>

Third Person, of both Genders.

It,	<i>Esso, m., essa, f.</i>	They,	<i>Essi, m., esse, f.</i>
Of it,	<i>desso, m., dessa, f., ne, m. & f.</i>	Of them,	<i>dessi, m., desse, f., ne, m. & f.</i>
To it,	<i>ad esso, m., ad essa, f.</i>	To them,	<i>ad essi, m., ad esse, f.</i>
It,	<i>lo, m., la, f.</i>	Them,	<i>li, m., le, f.</i>
From or by it,	<i>da esso, m., da essa, f.</i>	From or by them,	<i>da essi, m., da esse, f.</i>

The Pronoun *Se*, Himself, herself, itself.

<i>Di se,</i>	of himself, herself, itself.
<i>A se, si,</i>	to himself, herself, itself.
<i>Da se,</i>	from or by himself, herself, itself.

Observations.—I have already remarked that the nominative pronouns, *I, thou, he, &c.* are very rarely used; when any doubts, however, are likely to arise from their suppression, you must by all means employ them.

Let me again direct your attention to the mode of addressing individuals in Tuscany at the present day,—a subject which I referred to when treating of the verbs. In polite society, when you are talking with, or writing to, a person of your own or superior rank, with whom you are not on terms of familiarity, the third person singular must be employed, and most commonly the feminine, both to men and women: thus you would say,

<i>Come sta ella?</i>	How does <i>she</i> do?
<i>Spero che ella stia bene,</i>	I hope <i>she</i> is well.

The reason of this springs from the employment of the expression *Vossignoria*, Your honour, Your worship, which word *Signoria* is feminine; hence the gender of the pronoun substituted for it: this title of courtesy is in writing abbreviated to *V. S.*

On the other hand, when you are discoursing with, or writing to, your intimate friend, you must employ the second person singular, the sweet *thou* of confidence and affection.

The employment of *you, voi*, is confined in Tuscany to addresses to inferiors, although in other parts of Italy it is as universally employed as the *you* in England.

The little particle *si*, corresponding to the French *on*, expresses what is said or done in an indeterminate manner. Thus *si dice*, or *dicesi*, means, it is said, or people say; *non si dice*, they do not say, it is not said.

When *si* is united with the pronouns *mi, ti, ci, &c.*, it must be put after them, and the phrases arranged thus:

<i>Mi si dice,</i>	it is told me, or I am told.
<i>Ti si dice,</i>	thou art told.
<i>Ci si dice,</i>	we are told.

The compound personal pronouns are formed by the words, *stesso, stessa, stessi, stesse, medesimo, medesima, medesimi, medesime*, added to the nominatives: thus *Io stesso*, I myself; *noi medesimi*, we ourselves, &c.

The same rules which I have given you for the curtailing the final vowel of the articles will hold good for the pronouns *lo* and

la : thus, I have seen him, must be rendered *l' ho veduto*, instead of *lo ho veduto*. As the position of the pronoun may at first be a puzzle to you, I will here insert a few phrases to show the place it occupies, and the mode in which it unites with the verb.

We speak to you,
I told *him*,
He loves *her*,
She speaks to us,
I write to *him* often,
We know *them*,
I know *it*,
Answer me,
Speak to *him*,
I see *them* sometimes,
To learn *it* well,
You should ask *him*,
Have you seen *him* ?
They will learn *it*,
She asked us,
We denied you,
Give *her* the book,
If you saw *her*,
I can imagine *it*,

vi parliamo.
gli dissi.
egli *l'* ama.
ella *ci* parla.
gli scrivo spesso.
li conosciamo.
lo so.
rispondetemi.
parlategli.
li vedo qualche volta.
per impararlo bene.
dovesti domandargli.
l' avete veduto ?
l' impararanno.
ella *ci* domandò.
vi negammo.
datele il libro.
se *la* vedeste.
posso immaginarlo.

Thus you will observe that the accusative pronoun is placed before the verb which governs it, in all cases except the infinitive and imperative, where it comes after, and forms but one word with the verb: this blending two or three words into one is a peculiarity of the southern languages, which we must examine somewhat further into. When the pronouns *mi*, *ci*, *ti*, *vi*, and *si* are followed by *lo*, *la*, *li*, *le*, *ne*, the final *i* of the former words is changed into *e*, and you must say *me lo*, *te la*, *ce le*, &c., placing them thus separately before all the tenses of the verb. *Examples* :

<i>Me lo prometto,</i>	I promise <i>it</i> to myself.
<i>Te lo darò,</i>	I will give <i>it</i> to you.
<i>Ce ne dà una porzione,</i>	he gives <i>us</i> a portion of <i>it</i> .

But when the infinitive or imperative is used, and the pronouns would in consequence, as I have just shown you, be placed after the verb, then they must be joined together, and with the verb make but one single word, thus :

Assicurate <i>me</i> lo,	assure <i>it</i> to me.
Assicurate <i>me</i> ne,	assure <i>me</i> of <i>it</i> .
Volete mandarmelo ?	will you send <i>it</i> to me ?

The combinations with *gli* are still more curious: when this pronoun is followed by *lo*, *la*, *li*, *le*, *ne*, an extra *e* is added to it, and with these pronouns makes but one word; thus,

<i>Glielo, gliela,</i>	it to him :
as, <i>Dateglielo,</i>	give <i>it</i> to him.
<i>Glieli, gliele,</i>	them to him :
as, <i>Mandategliela,</i>	send <i>them</i> to him.
<i>Gliene,</i>	some of it or them to him :
as, <i>Offritegliene,</i>	offer <i>some of it</i> to him.

To express *with me*, *with thee*, *with him*, such combinations form but one word with the preposition; and you generally say *meco*, *teco*, *seco*; or even *con me* and *con meco*; *con te*, *con teco*; *con se*, *con seco*,—all these forms being used by the best authors.

One or two further remarks will not be out of place here, as the subject is a very important one.

In placing the pronouns after the infinitive, the final *e* of the verb must be suppressed; as, *amarlo*, *vederla*.

When the pronouns are placed after the tenses of a verb of one syllable, the initial consonant of the pronoun following must be doubled, with the exception of *gli* and *loro*: as, *fammi* il piacere, do me the favour; *vattene*, go away with you. The same rule will hold good for the tenses of verbs terminating with an accented vowel, but the accent must be suppressed: as, *pregollo*, he begged him; *fermossi*, he stopped himself.

The word *loro* should be put after the verb, and must not be united with it.

The pronouns following the exclamation *ecco*, here is, there is, here are, there are, always unite with it; as, *eccomi*! here I am! *eccolo*! here he is! *eccole*! there they are! &c.

Where the words *of it*, *of them*, occur, and even when they are understood in English, they must be expressed in Italian by the particle *ne*, the place of which must be rather learned by practice than precept. One or two examples will be of use to you.

<i>Mandateme ne,</i>	send me some (of it, of them).
<i>Vene farò vedere,</i>	I will show you some (of it, of them).
<i>Sene dice,</i>	it is said (of it).
<i>Ne ho parlato spesso,</i>	I have frequently spoken <i>of it</i> .
<i>Un favore ne procura un' altro,</i>	one favour begets another (of them).

EXERCISE XVI.—On the Personal Pronouns.

I have given him no cause to hate me. When you go to
 see her, do not forget to tell her what I begged you. She will
 not deny us the favour we desire. I always gave him the best
 advice, though I am sorry to say he has never followed it.
 Write to me to-morrow by the first post, and do not fail to
 send me the books you promised me. Have you received the
 tickets for the concert this evening? If you have them, I
 hope you will send him some (of them). We had never seen
 her so angry; and certainly she had every reason to be so.
 Are your sisters arrived? No; here they are. Let us treat
 her with the greatest respect. Give them what belongs to them.
 Will you come with me? I am going to pay a visit to my
 mother; I have not seen her this month. If we get the
 drawings to-morrow, we will let you have some (of them).
 They have shown us the folly of such conduct, and we have
 resolved to amend it for the future. I will go with her
 as far as the outskirts of the town. What have you done to
 the poor cat? I have not touched it. Some one has hurt it.
 Send it to me. Had she cut the flowers when you arrived?
 No; she said she would not cut them to-day. I am surprised
 at it, for she told me she wanted them for the fête this
 evening. Has your father sold the black horse he had?
 Yes; he has sold it to one of his friends. I am told it trots

dare cagione da andare
scordare dire ciò che
negare che sempre
consiglio, rincrescersi che non mai
Scrivere per posta, mancare
che promettere
biglietto accademia sta
sperare che mandare Non mai
arrabbiato; tutte le lo.
arrivare? ecco trattare
rispetto. ciò che
venire andare fare la
vedere procurare
disegno fare
mostrare pazzia una
risolvere avvenire.
fino a contorno città. Che cosa fare
toccare Qualcuno far male
cogliere giungere?
dire che oggi. sorpreso
perchè che aver bisogno festa di
vendere possedere?
Si; vendere suoi dire trottare

remarkably well. If I go to Paris next summer, will you
 go with me? We have seen your new work, and we like it
 very much. What is said of it in the town? We don't know,
 but we are told that they have criticized it very favourably
 in several journals. I am glad of it, as not only is it agreeable
 to know one has not written in vain, but the work itself has
 cost me so much labour and application that I should have been
 very disappointed if it had not been approved. You must not
 flatter yourself, however, that you will attain success because
 you imagine you deserve it; it is best to do every thing possible
 to merit it, and leave success in the hands of fate. What do
 you think of the opera they are playing at Lucca? I have
 not yet heard it: they tell me it failed at Florence, but that
 is rather a reason that it should be successful here. I do not
 understand you. We are sorry to tell you we can not give
 you any news of the money you have lost. It is supposed
 some person has found it, and has not had the honesty to
 return it to its owner. We shall not be able to finish the
 picture for the Exhibition of this year. We will send it
 to France. To see her and love her are the same thing, for
 the amiableness of her character is read upon her face. I
 should have sent them an invitation for the ball, but it would
 have been useless to do so, as I knew they were not at home.
 When you have some tickets for the opera, I wish you would

andare *quest' altr'* *volere*
vedere *opera,* *piacere*
Che *dire* *città?* *sapere,*
che *criticare*
diverso *contento* *soltanto*
che si. *scrivere* *opera*
costare *fatica* *che*
dispiacere *approvare.* *bisognare*
lusingarsi *che* *attenere* *perchè*
di *meglio di* *suo*
per *lasciare* *mano* *destino.* *Che*
pensare *che* *dare* *Lucca?*
ancora *dire* *che far fiasco* *Firenze,* *quella*
piuttosto *purchè* *riuscire*
capire *rincrescersi* *potere*
qualunque *denaro* *che* *perdere.* *supporre*
che *trovare* *onestà*
rendere *proprietario.* *potere* *terminare*
Esposizione *quest'* *mandare*
in Francia. *amare* *medesimo* *perchè*
il suo *leggersi* *il*
mandare *per* *ma*
inutile *lo, siccome* *che* *in*
Quando *biglietto* *volere* *che*

send me some (of them). Here are some. I thank you;
 thanks. He never has any game without giving us a portion
 of it. He is an excellent fellow, I esteem him greatly. I
 have some new music for you; when will you send to fetch it?
 The servant shall call and get it. Here it is.

Ecco *ringraziare*
Non *salvaggina* *dare* *parte*
nuovo *ragazzo,* *molto.*
quando *prendere*
servo *passare a*

LESSON XVII.—On Pronouns (continued).

Possessive and Demonstrative.

Possessive pronouns are very properly called adjectives, because they unite with nouns in the same way as the latter: now as the adjectives in Italian vary according to the gender and number of the noun, so must these pronouns; hence we have—

	Masc.	Fem.				
Sing.	<i>Il mio,</i>	<i>la mia,</i>	}	to express in English,		
Plu.	<i>i miei,</i>	<i>le mie,</i>				
S.	<i>Il tuo,</i>	<i>la tua,</i>	}	" " " thy and thine.		
P.	<i>i tuoi,</i>	<i>le tue,</i>				
S.	<i>Il suo,</i>	<i>la sua,</i>	}	" " " his, her, hers, its.		
P.	<i>i suoi,</i>	<i>le sue,</i>				
S.	<i>Il nostro,</i>	<i>la nostra,</i>	}	" " " our, ours.		
P.	<i>i nostri,</i>	<i>le nostre,</i>				
S.	<i>Il vostro,</i>	<i>la vostra,</i>	}	" " " your, yours.		
P.	<i>i vostri,</i>	<i>le vostre,</i>				
S.	<i>Il loro,</i>	<i>la loro,</i>	}	invariable, " " their, theirs.		
P.	<i>i loro,</i>	<i>le loro,</i>				

Thus you will observe the articles are employed with the pronouns, and change in gender, number, and case with them: as, *del suo libro*, of his book; *al suo nome*, to his name: and it not unfrequently happens that the articles are used alone to supply the place of the pronouns; as, Give this to your brother, *date questo al fratello*.

The expressions *one of my*, *one of your*, as in the phrases, *one of my friends*, *one of your books*, are elegantly rendered into Italian by *un mio*, *un vostro*, *un suo*.—Ex. *Un mio amico*; *un vostro figlio*; *una sua casa*.

You must remark that these pronouns, unlike to the English construction, must agree with the things possessed, and not with the possessor; therefore the phrase, *he sent his daughters to Paris*, must be translated, *mandò le sue figlie a Parigi*: in the same way as the articles and adjectives must be repeated before every word varying in gender or number, so must the possessive pronouns agree in number and gender with the nouns to which they belong.

The Demonstrative Pronouns.

Masc.	Fem.	
<i>Questo, questi,</i>	<i>questa,</i>	this, this man or woman.
<i>questi,</i>	<i>queste,</i>	these.
<i>di questo,</i>	<i>di questa,</i>	of this.
<i>di questi,</i>	<i>di queste,</i>	of these.
<i>a questo,</i>	<i>a questa,</i>	to this.
<i>a questi,</i>	<i>a queste,</i>	to these.
<i>da questo,</i>	<i>da questa,</i>	from this.
<i>da questi,</i>	<i>da queste,</i>	from these.
<i>Quello, quegli,</i>	<i>quella,</i>	that, that man or woman.
<i>quei, quegli,</i>	<i>quelle,</i>	those.
<i>di quello,</i>	<i>di quella,</i>	of that.
<i>di quei, di quegli,</i>	<i>di quelle,</i>	of those.
<i>a quello,</i>	<i>a quella,</i>	to that.
<i>a quei, a quegli,</i>	<i>a quelle,</i>	to those.
<i>da quello,</i>	<i>da quella,</i>	from or by that.
<i>da quei, da quegli,</i>	<i>da quelle,</i>	from or by those.

There is another demonstrative pronoun which has a slightly different meaning to *questo*; viz., *cotesto* or *codesto*, *cotesta*, *codesta*, &c.; *questo* being used to signify a thing just done or named, whilst *cotesto* expresses merely an object near the person to whom you are speaking or writing.

Questi and *quegli*, which you will have observed at the head of the two preceding lists, are elegantly used instead of *questo* and *quello* in speaking of a man, to supply the place of the noun: as, *questi fu onorato, e quegli disprezzato*, this man was honoured, and the other despised.

Masc.	Fem.	Plur. M. & F.	
<i>Costui,</i>	<i>costei,</i>	<i>costoro,</i>	} he, she, they,
<i>Cohui,</i>	<i>colei,</i>	<i>coloro,</i>	

are always employed substantively, but in familiar discourse the former express an idea of contempt.

The neuter pronoun *ciò*, used only for things, has nearly the same meaning as *questo*, *cotesto*, *quel* or *quello*: it must be used in the singular; *non fate ciò*, do not do that.

EXERCISE XVII.—On Possessive and Demonstrative Pronouns.

My interests and his are unfortunately very different, and
interesse *ben*
 though I would wish to make them the same, I fear there is no
quantunque *volere* *rendere* *stesso*, *temere che vi*
 hope of doing so. This drawing is not mine; I wish I could do
lo. *disegno* *volere che potere*
 one (of them) so well; this is the work of a master of the art.
lavoro *maestro*
 Our hopes appeared to be well founded, but the event has
parere *fondare* *evento*
 proved that we built on air. They who imagine that modesty
che *in* *che* *che*
 in this world always procures respect, and is ever the mark
sempre *ed* *sempre* *segno*
 of genius, are sadly mistaken; it may have been so at one
ingannarsi; *potere* *così*
 period of the world's history, but it too often happens in
mondo *ma* *troppo* *accadere*
 our days that the reverse makes the rule, and that the former
che *contrario* *fare* *che* *prima*
 opinion is the exception. Who is that man? If I am not
Chi *Se*
 mistaken, it is my father's footman. He who knows my heart
ingannarsi, *staffiere* *che conoscere*
 will not judge me so severely. I can feel no respect for that
giudicare *sentire* *rispetto*
 woman, after what has passed. Is your father returned from
dopo *passare.* *tornare*
 his journey? Not yet; we expect him this evening. Why
viaggio? *ancora;* *aspettare* *Perchè*
 are these papers left here, when I desired that they should
lasciare *ordinare*
 be taken away? He is proud of his house, his wife, his children,
portare via? *fiero* *moglie,*
 his horses, and indeed of everything he possesses. The pre-
in vero *tutto ciò che* *possedere.*
 tensions of this fellow were so insupportable that in a few
di *così* *che* *poco*
 weeks every student in the university was his enemy. Are
di *nemico.*
 these books yours? Some of them are mine, but several are
libro *Alcuni* *ma diversi*
 my mother's. Her library is very extensive and well selected.
libreria *molto* *ben*
 I am sorry to say mine is very small and sufficiently meagre.
dispiacersi di *che* *assai*

Have they spoken of that measure to the minister? I think not;
parlare misura credere di
 the time of their interview was taken up with other matters.
abboccamento impegnare affare.
 This man was honoured very much beyond his merits, and
molto al di sopra di
 the consequences of this injudicious proceeding were soon
conseguenze procedere
 felt by the government. He who criticizes so severely the
sentire che severamente
 works of others should give us at least an opportunity of
altrui dovere al l' di
 appreciating what is good, by showing us his own. Those
quel che con le
 sentiments were so in accordance with the feelings of the
d' accordo sentimenti
 assembly, that they applauded them highly, and the orator
che applaudire
 was perhaps praised more for flattering their opinions, than
forse lodare per opinione
 for the eloquence he had displayed in uttering them. You
che spiegare
 surprise me by this intelligence. I had no idea his brother
sorprendere nuova. che
 was so superior a man. I can not believe he was expressing
tanto potere che
 his own opinions, when he wrote us that letter, for its contents
le quando perchè
 were entirely contrary to the usual tenour of his discourse.
affatto ordinario
 Circumstances have occurred which have made him change
Circostanza avvenire che cambiare
 considerably his sentiments; and indeed this is not a solitary
sentimento; per dir vero unico
 example, for a man's opinions are formed or modified by his
poichè formarsi modificarsi da
 circumstances and position. She who thinks that all men
posizione. che pensare
 are swayed by vanity, would be mistaken with respect to our
dominare ingannarsi in quanto
 friend. It may be, but her idea would be correct with regard
potere darsi, corretto
 to the greater part of our sex. There are few men in this
parte sesso. poco
 world who are indifferent to flattery; this insidious and pleasing
i quali a insidioso
 poison is swallowed by some without disguise; many, like
veleno inghiottire alcuni molti, come

children, take it unawares; and almost all men will swallow
 it if it be only well concocted. Her prayers, reasonings, and
 threats were equally vain; her ungrateful son refused to listen
 to her complaints or intercessions. One of their horses died
 last week. Have they not been rather unfortunate in their
 cattle? Yes, they lost two of their cows about a month ago,
 and one of their sheep has been stolen. I am sorry for it.
 The labours of these men are truly surprising; they work
 the greater part of the day, and continue their fatiguing occu-
 pation nearly all night, with short intervals of repose. Do
 not tell me that. The unfortunate captives saw their last
 hopes fall; from that moment they abandoned themselves to
 despair. I wish you would pay more attention to our wishes
 on this subject; we are always desirous of promoting your
 comfort and happiness, and it would seem but a natural
 return to endeavour to repay our affection with attention to
 your duties.

LESSON XVIII.—On Pronouns (continued).

Relative and Interrogative Pronouns.

The relative pronouns are declined in the following manner :

Singular.

*Che, il quale, la quale,
 di cui, del quale, della quale,
 a cui, cui, al quale, alla quale,
 da cui, dal quale, dalla quale,*

*who, which, that.
 whose, of whom, of which.
 to whom, to which.
 from or by whom, which.*

Plural.

*Che, i quali, le quali,
di cui, dei quali, delle quali,
a cui, cui, ai quali, alle quali,
da cui, dai quali, dalle quali,*

who, which, that.
whose, of whom, of which.
to whom, to which.
from or by whom, which.

Cui is most commonly used for persons, whilst *che, il quale, la quale*, are used for persons and things.

The genitive *whose* is expressed by *di cui* or *cui*, marking by the article which accompanies it the gender and number of the noun following: its position will be seen in the following examples:

The man *whose* conduct is regular,
L' uomo di cui la condotta è regolare,
Or, *L' uomo la di cui condotta è regolare,*
Or, *L' uomo la cui condotta è regolare.*

The woman *whose* children are here,
La donna i cui fanciulli son qui.

The English expressions *he who, she who, they who*, are rendered in Italian by *colui che, colei che, coloro che*; or simply by *chi*, which is of both genders and numbers.

Interrogative Pronouns.

The interrogative pronouns *who? which? what?* are expressed in Italian by *chi*, who; *che, quale*, which; and *che*, what; *di chi?* of whom? *whose?* *a chi?* to whom? *da chi?* from or by whom?

Examples.

Chi è?
di chi è?
a chi appartiene questo?
da chi l' hai ricevuto?
che dite?
che cosa dite?
cosa dite?
qual' è la casa?
che uomo!
che donna!

who is it?
whose is it?
to whom does this belong?
from whom did you get it?

what do you say?

which is the house?
what a man!
what a woman!

EXERCISE XVIII.—*On Relative and Interrogative Pronouns.*

Who has given you this advice? That is the painter whose
 works you so much admire. Who is he? The man whom I
 spoke to you of. What do you say? I say that he who
 neglects his affairs and the duties devolving on him as the
 father of a family, in order to discuss the affairs of the state, of
 which he knows nothing, deserves all the misfortunes which
 happen to him as a consequence of his inattention. Is this the
 tree of which you spoke to me? Who knows what may be the
 consequences of this transaction? There is the landscape which
 I have so often praised; this is the cottage, that the stream,
 which beheld my first years, and where I have passed so many
 happy days. To whom did you give the packet? I don't know
 who it was, but I imagine it was one of the servants. Whose
 is this steel pen? I think it is that which I lost last week.
 The boy whose behaviour procured the praise of all his masters
 can not be so disagreeable as you describe. Who is there? A
 friend. What do you want? I want some news of the traveller
 who slept here last night. Have you seen the picture that was
 bought for the general's gallery? Which of these cloths do you
 prefer? What do you think of this business? That is the
 musician whose wonderful performance astonished the audience.
 I could not have imagined that a woman so well educated and
 experienced could have acted in this manner. The song which

pleased me most, was that simple one sung by the young lady.
piacere * *cantare* *signorina.*
 How do you like this music? It is the most lively and varied
Come *piacere* *vivace*
 that I have ever heard. From whom did you obtain this news?
mai *ottenere* *nuova?*
 I can not say I like the work which you praise so highly. The
potere *piacere* *lodare*
 experience which he has obtained from his travels, and the judg-
esperienza *acquistare* *viaggio,*
 ment acquired from his reflections on what he has seen, give
venire *sopra* *vedere,*
 him great superiority in the position in which he is placed. The
superiorità *trovarsi.*
 influence which he possesses does not derive merely from these
possedere *derivare*
 causes, but from others which you will better understand when
causa, *altro* *capire*
 you see and converse with him. I can not believe half of what
vedere *potere* *metà*
 she tells me. What a pity that a person should feel pleasure in
dire *peccato* *sentire*
 uttering what is untrue! I think there is no virtue which is so
profferire *credere* *virtù*
 commendable and so entirely beautiful as truth! Do not deny
lodevole, *bello* *negare*
 that you are the person who came to my house a few evenings
venire in * *poco*
 ago. Who is he? He is a man who amuses himself with the
sono. *divertirsi*
 fears of his neighbours. Which of the brothers is most culpable?
timore *vicino* *fratello* *colpevole?*
 The eldest, for it was he who conceived the plot, and induced the
perchè *concepire* *indurre*
 others by persuasion and threats to assist him in executing it.
minaccia ad *a*
 Is that the man? No; it is he who is standing opposite the
Nò; *stare*
 Judge. This is a subject which requires the greatest attention
Giudice. *soggetto* *richiedere*
 and perseverance to carry it to a successful issue. The palace of
perseveranza *portare* *buono* *fine.* *palazzo*
 which you are speaking was destroyed a few years ago, and a
parlare * *poco*
 street of houses now stands on the place which it occupied. My
strada *ora* *luogo*
 hearing is so imperfect that I can scarcely hear what you are
udito *potere* *sentire*

saying. I have seen the little girl whom you are always talking
dire. vedere fanciulla discorrere
 of. What do you think of her? She is certainly very pretty and
pensare senza dubbio
 amiable, but she is not equal to the portrait which you have
ma equivalere ritratto
 made of her. The person whose house is close to mine has
fare casa vicino
 received a letter from his son who is in Australia; he gives a
ricevere figlio Australia;
 favourable account of his portion of the island, which he has
descrizione quartiere
 inhabited seven years.
abitare da

LESSON XIX.—On Pronouns (continued).

Indefinite Pronouns and Numeral Adjectives.

The name of indefinite pronouns sufficiently indicates their nature. They are adjectives as well as pronouns, and therefore agree with the nouns to which they belong. The principal are, some, *qualche, alcuni, alcune*; other, *altro, altri*; somebody, *qualcuno, qualcheduno*; anybody, *altrui*; no one, nobody, *nessuno, niuno*; nothing, *niente, nulla*; all, every, *tutto, tutti, ogni*; everybody, *ognuno, ciascuno, ciascheduno*; however, whatever, *per quanto, per quanti, per quante*; whoever, *chiunque*, &c.

Qualche, some, can only be used with a noun in the singular; the plural being *alcuni, alcune*.

Altro, other, when employed absolutely without connection with any noun, signifies *something else*; as, *parliamo d' altro*, let us speak of something else.

Altri is often employed substantively in the singular, but with reference to persons only; as in the phrase, *altri è dotto, altri è ignorante*, some are learned and some ignorant. *Nessuno, niuno*, no one, nobody; *niente, nulla*, nothing, when they precede the verb, are used alone, but when they come after the verb require the negative *non* before it: as, *nessuno è felice*, no one, nobody is happy; *non v' è nessuno*, there is nobody. The remainder require no further explanation here; practice, as I have so often said, and reading, more especially, will teach you their use.

The Numeral Adjectives.

*Cardinal Numbers.**Ordinal Numbers.*

<i>Uno, una,</i>	one.	<i>Primo, prima,</i>	first.
<i>due,</i>	two.	<i>secondo,</i>	second.
<i>tre,</i>	three.	<i>terzo,</i>	third.
<i>quattro,</i>	four.	<i>quarto,</i>	fourth.
<i>cinque,</i>	five.	<i>quinto,</i>	fifth.
<i>sei,</i>	six.	<i>sesto,</i>	sixth.
<i>sette,</i>	seven.	<i>settimo,</i>	seventh.
<i>otto,</i>	eight.	<i>ottavo,</i>	eighth.
<i>nove,</i>	nine.	<i>nono,</i>	ninth.
<i>dieci,</i>	ten.	<i>decimo,</i>	tenth.
<i>undici,</i>	eleven.	<i>undecimo,</i>	eleventh.
<i>dodici,</i>	twelve.	<i>duodecimo,</i>	twelfth.
<i>tredecim,</i>	thirteen.	<i>decimo terzo, tredicesimo,</i>	thirteenth.
<i>quattordici,</i>	fourteen.	<i>{ decimo quarto,</i>	fourteenth.
		<i>quattordicesimo,</i>	
<i>quindici,</i>	fifteen.	<i>decimo quinto, quindicesimo,</i>	fifteenth.
<i>sedici,</i>	sixteen.	<i>decimo sesto, sedicesimo,</i>	sixteenth.
<i>diciassette,</i>	seventeen.	<i>{ decimo settimo,</i>	seventeenth.
		<i>diciassettesimo,</i>	
<i>diciotto,</i>	eighteen.	<i>{ decimo ottavo,</i>	eighteenth.
		<i>diciottesimo,</i>	
<i>diciannove,</i>	nineteen.	<i>{ decimo nono,</i>	nineteenth.
		<i>diciannovesimo,</i>	
<i>venti,</i>	twenty.	<i>ventesimo,</i>	twentieth.
<i>ventuno,</i>	twenty-one.	<i>ventesimo primo,</i>	twenty-first.
<i>ventidue,</i>	twenty-two.	<i>ventesimo secondo,</i>	twenty-second.
<i>ventitre,</i>	twenty-three.	<i>ventesimo terzo,</i>	twenty-third.
<i>ventiquattro,</i>	twenty-four.	<i>ventesimo quarto,</i>	twenty-fourth.
<i>venticinque,</i>	twenty-five.	<i>ventesimo quinto,</i>	twenty-fifth.
<i>ventisei,</i>	twenty-six.	<i>ventesimo sesto,</i>	twenty-sixth.
<i>ventisette,</i>	twenty-seven.	<i>ventesimo settimo,</i>	twenty-seventh.
<i>ventotto,</i>	twenty-eight.	<i>ventesimo ottavo,</i>	twenty-eighth.
<i>ventinove,</i>	twenty-nine.	<i>ventesimo nono,</i>	twenty-ninth.
<i>trenta,</i>	thirty.	<i>trentesimo,</i>	thirtieth.
<i>trentuno,</i>	thirty-one.	<i>trentesimo primo,</i>	thirty-first.
<i>trentadue,</i>	thirty-two.	<i>trentesimo secondo,</i>	thirty-second.
<i>trentotto,</i>	thirty-eight.	<i>trentesimo ottavo,</i>	thirty-eighth.
<i>trentanove,</i>	thirty-nine.	<i>trentesimo nono,</i>	thirty-ninth.
<i>quaranta,</i>	forty.	<i>quarantesimo,</i>	fortieth.
<i>cinquanta,</i>	fifty.	<i>cinquantesimo,</i>	fiftieth.
<i>sessanta,</i>	sixty.	<i>sessantesimo,</i>	sixtieth.
<i>settanta,</i>	seventy.	<i>settantesimo,</i>	seventieth.
<i>ottanta,</i>	eighty.	<i>ottantesimo,</i>	eightieth.
<i>novanta,</i>	ninety.	<i>novantesimo,</i>	ninetieth.
<i>cento,</i>	one hundred.	<i>centesimo,</i>	one hundredth.
<i>duecento,</i>	two hundred.	<i>dugentesimo,</i>	two hundredth.
<i>trecento,</i>	three hundred.	<i>trecentesimo,</i>	three hundredth.
<i>quattrocento,</i>	four hundred.	<i>quattrocentesimo,</i>	four hundredth.
<i>cinquecento,</i>	five hundred.	<i>cinquecentesimo,</i>	five hundredth.
<i>mille,</i>	one thousand.	<i>millesimo,</i>	one thousandth.
<i>dumila,</i>	two thousand.	<i>dumillesimo,</i>	two thousandth.
<i>un milione,</i>	one million.	<i>un milionesimo,</i>	one millionth.
<i>due milioni,</i>	two million.	<i>dumilionesimo,</i>	two millionth.

You must not say in Italian *eleven hundred, twelve hundred, &c.*, but *mille e cento, mille e dugento, &c.*

In speaking of the time of day, and naming the hours, the word *o'clock* is not employed. Thus you should say, *sono le due, son le tre*, it is two o'clock, three o'clock, &c. To express the other divisions of time, *quarto* corresponds to quarter, *mezzo* to half: hence *le cinque e un quarto*, a quarter past five; *le quattro e mezzo*, half-past four; *le sei meno un quarto*, a quarter before six.

The date of the month in letters is usually formed with the articles *il* or *i*: as, *il 2* or *i 2* *Marzo*, March 2nd; *il 5* or *i 5* *Luglio*, July 5th. The latter months of the year are most frequently in writing abbreviated thus: *7bre*, for September; *8bre*, for October; *9bre*, November; *Xbre*, December.

EXERCISE XIX.

On Indefinite Pronouns and Numeral Adjectives.

Some one is knocking at the door. Who is it? There
picchiare porta.
 are five soldiers and some others. I have opened the door,
soldato aprire
 but there is nobody; I suppose they are all gone. The captain
ma supporre che partire.
 and his crew were seven days on the wreck, and a hundred
equipaggio naufragio
 and fifty upon the island, where unfortunately more than
su isola, ove
 ten died from exposure and want of food. This is the fourth
morire freddo cibo.
 time I have explained to you the same thing, and you do not
volta che medesimo
 know it better than the first day. I am sorry to say that I
sapere rincrescersi non
 know nothing of this, although I have given myself much trouble
benchè darsi pena
 to read and study it. In the year one thousand and sixty-six
studiare anno
 England was conquered by Duke William of Normandy, an
l'Inghilterra Guglielmo Normandia,
 event which changed the destinies of the country. Every one
cambiare paese.
 knew the difficulties of the enterprise, but no one could imagine
conoscere intrapresa, potere

how much those poor men would have had to suffer. How
aver toccato
 many days are there in the month of January? Thirty-one,
giorno mese Gennajo?
 but only twenty-eight in February, for this is not leap year.
solamente Febbrajo, perchè bisestile
 I have some hopes of making a tour on the continent for
fare
 a few weeks. I shall be absent about two months. Nothing
alcuno circa mese.
 is more despicable than a character such as you have described.
dispregevole come quello che
 He disembarked with two hundred and fifty men, but being met
sbarcare ma
 by a hundred and twenty-five soldiers, he returned to his vessel
da soldato, ritornare nave
 with the greatest speed, with the loss of fifteen of his men, who
furia, perdita
 fell prisoners into the hands of the troops. What o'clock is it?
cadere fra truppa. ora
 It is five. No; it is not yet half-past four: look at your
Nò; ancora guardare
 watch. It is twenty minutes to five. I think I am right, for
Mancare credere andare bene,
 my watch does not lose a minute in sixty hours. Perhaps not,
perdere Forse
 but it may gain five in twenty-four. The short reign of
avanzare breve
 Edward the Sixth was distinguished by the establishment of
Edoardo distinguere
 several charitable institutions. All my friends are come except
diverso Tutto venire fuorchè
 three. What do you think of the drawings? The first, second,
pensare disegno?
 and third are very good; the fourth is inferior in design,
e essere
 though the execution (of it) is admirable; but the fifth and
quantunque ammirabile;
 sixth are unworthy of their place, and the others are wretched.
indegno posto
 The houses in the city are large and well built: most of them
abitazione di costruire:
 have six or seven stories, and sometimes from sixteen to eighteen
piano, alle volte da
 families reside in one. We travelled forty miles a day for
dimorare viaggiare il
 several days together, but when, after a lapse of seventeen days,
di seguito, dopo giorno,

we reached our destination, we were almost spent with fatigue.
giungere a quasi di
 He should make every exertion to obtain the place, for it
dover fare sforzo posto,
 is worth more than four hundred pounds sterling a year, and
valere lire l'
 may lead to a position of much greater importance. I have
menare più
 been told there are eighty men in the garrison, but I can not
dire che guarnigione, potere
 think there are more than sixty. The old man has attained
che di giungere a
 his ninetieth year, and was still strong and hearty. He went
sempre andare
 on foot last week as far as Lari, a little village at the foot of
fino a piede
 the mountains, a walk of more than twenty-two miles. There
passeggiata miglio.
 are some persons in the hall who wish to speak to you. I can
** gente entrata parlare*
 see no one just now; beg them to return in two hours.
vedere in questo momento; rivenire
 They have sold more than eight hundred copies of the work,
vendere copia opera,
 and they expect before the end of the week to have sold seven
aspettarsi di vendere
 hundred more. It is time to go to bed; it is nearly eleven
di di quasi
 o'clock. Are you tired? Yes, very; for I have been writing
stracco? perchè scrivere
 more than twelve hours. If you have any difficulty in under-
ora. qualche a
 standing the book, I shall be happy to assist you. I have
aver molto piacere
 already translated more than three hundred pages (of it). Do
già tradurre pagina
 you find it difficult? The first few pages were exceedingly so,
trovare poco lo,
 but I have not had any trouble with the others. I am sure if
pena sicuro che
 you have perseverance enough to finish the work, it will repay
assai lavoro, ripagare
 you for the labour it has cost you.
fatica che

LESSON XX.

Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, and Interjections.

Adverbs of Place.

<i>Dove donde, di dove,</i>	where, whence.	<i>Da parte,</i>	aside.
<i>Per dove; quì, quà,</i>	which way; here.	<i>Dietro,</i>	behind.
<i>Di quà; lì, là, colà,</i>	this way; there.	<i>Innanzi,</i>	before.
<i>Lassù,</i>	up there.	<i>Appresso,</i>	near.
<i>Laggiù,</i>	down there, yonder.	<i>Altrove,</i>	elsewhere.
<i>Al di là, oltre,</i>	beyond, besides.	<i>A destra,</i>	to the right.
<i>Dentro,</i>	within, inside.	<i>A sinistra,</i>	to the left.
<i>Fuori,</i>	out, outside.	<i>D'intorno,</i>	round.
<i>Fin là,</i>	to there.	<i>Dappertutto,</i>	everywhere.
<i>Sopra,</i>	above.	<i>Quà e là,</i>	here and there.
<i>Sotto, di sotto,</i>	below, beneath, under.	<i>Lontano,</i>	far.
<i>Accanto,</i>	beside.	<i>Sin dove?</i>	how far?

Adverbs of Time.

<i>Adesso, ora,</i>	now.	<i>Dopo,</i>	afterwards.
<i>Oggi,</i>	to-day.	<i>Domattina,</i>	to-morrow morning.
<i>Or ora,</i>	presently.	<i>D'ora innanzi,</i>	from this time forth.
<i>Appunto, giusto,</i>	precisely.	<i>Quando,</i>	when.
<i>Stamane, questa mattina,</i>	} this morning.	<i>Mai,</i>	ever.
<i>Stasera, questa sera,</i>		<i>Non mai,</i>	never.
<i>Stanotte, questa notte,</i>	to-night.	<i>Alle volte,</i>	sometimes.
<i>A mezzo giorno,</i>	at noon.	<i>Poco fa,</i>	a short time ago.
<i>A mezza notte,</i>	at midnight.	<i>Presto,</i>	quickly.
<i>Dimani, domani,</i>	to-morrow.	<i>Sempre,</i>	always, ever.
<i>Doman l'altro,</i>	{ the day after to-morrow.	<i>E' un pezzo che,</i>	it is some time since.
<i>Jeri,</i>		<i>Spesso,</i>	often.
<i>Jeri l' altro, the day before yesterday.</i>	yesterday.	<i>Subito,</i>	directly.
<i>Ultimamente,</i>	lately.	<i>Allora,</i>	then.
<i>Prima,</i>	before.	<i>Finora,</i>	up to this time.
<i>Subito,</i>	directly.	<i>Tempo fà,</i>	some time ago.
<i>Di quà a due anni,</i>	two years hence.	<i>Oggi a quindici,</i>	this day fortnight.
<i>Già,</i>	already.	<i>Domani a otto,</i>	to-morrow week.
		<i>Piuttosto,</i>	rather.
		<i>Intanto,</i>	meanwhile.

It would be useless to augment the numbers and lists of these adverbs, as a Dictionary will give them all; besides, the difficulty of procuring the true meaning of an adverb as it stands in an isolated position makes me cautious in putting down too many. Several of them are used as adjectives, and, as such, must agree with the nouns to which they are attached and to which they appertain.

Prepositions.

The following are a few of the principal prepositions, though a host of other words and phrases might be found which could be regarded as coming under this denomination.

<i>A,</i>	to.	<i>Verso di,</i>	towards.
<i>Dopo,</i>	after.	<i>Per,</i>	for.
<i>Al di sopra di,</i>	above.	<i>Senza di,</i>	without.
<i>Al di sotto di,</i>	beneath.	<i>Verso,</i>	towards.
<i>Con,</i>	with.	<i>Di,</i>	of.
<i>A, da,</i>	at.	<i>Incirca, circa,</i>	about.
<i>In,</i>	in.	<i>Dirimpetto, in faccia,</i>	opposite.
<i>Fra, tra,</i>	between.	<i>In quanto a,</i>	with regard to.

Da joined to the personal pronouns *me, te, se,* signifies *solo*, alone, without assistance; as, *posso farlo da me*, I can do it by myself: it has likewise the meaning of *house, dwelling*; as, *da me*, at my house; *da te*, at your house; *vado da mio padre*, I am going to my father's. This preposition sometimes replaces *for*; as, *cappello da donna*, a bonnet for a woman, a woman's bonnet.

It may generally be remarked of the prepositions, that, unlike to the English, they require the infinitives of verbs after them, not the present participle.

Conjunctions.

<i>E, ed,</i>	and.	<i>Altrimenti,</i>	otherwise.
<i>Anche,</i>	too, also.	<i>Così — come,</i>	so — as, as — as.
<i>Nè — nè,</i>	neither — nor.	<i>Tanto — quanto,</i>	{ so — as, so much — as.
<i>O — o,</i>	either — or.	<i>D'altronde,</i>	besides.
<i>O, od,</i>	or.	<i>Almeno, per lo meno,</i>	at least.
<i>Ma,</i>	but.	<i>Perchè,</i>	for, because.
<i>Per altro, nondimeno,</i>	nevertheless.	<i>Dacchè,</i>	since.
<i>Quantunque,</i>	} although, though.	<i>Mentre che,</i>	while, whilst.
<i>ben chè,</i>		<i>Alfine,</i>	at length, at last.
<i>Quand' anche,</i>	even.		

Interjections.

<i>Ajuto!</i>	help!	<i>Vergogna!</i>	for shame!
<i>Bravo! Brava!</i>	bravo!	<i>Zitto!</i>	hush!
<i>Al fuoco!</i>	fire!	<i>Badate!</i>	take care!
<i>All' armi!</i>	to arms!	<i>Silenzio!</i>	silence!
<i>Coraggio!</i>	cheer up!	<i>Oimè! ahimè!</i>	alas!

EXERCISE XX.

London, Dec. 1st, 1851.

Londra,

Dear Sir,
Signore,

You ask my advice concerning the best mode
of studying Italian, as you are very desirous of acquiring a
knowledge of that beautiful language. I scarcely know how to
reply to such a question, as I have known several able linguists
during my life who had all employed different methods to
acquire their knowledge. All were, however, agreed upon the
absolute necessity of studying the verbs by heart, and making
oneself acquainted with their irregularities as early and as
completely as possible; for, though a dry and uninteresting
branch of the language in itself, it holds the first place in im-
portance, and can not in any way be neglected. No tongue in
Europe is so easy to pronounce as Italian; yet from this very
simplicity, probably, derives the fact that so few foreigners speak
it well; they think, perhaps, that the long pauses on the accented
syllables, in which lies the grace of the language, sound affected
and unnatural, and therefore skip over them with a rapidity
which may be very well with other tongues,—with French,
for example,—but which destroys all the elegance of Italian. If
you attempt to learn the language alone, do not try to
pronounce it; content yourself with merely studying the idiom;
for you can scarcely fail to vitiate those beautiful sounds, and

may acquire a mode of speech which you will never be able to
modo parlare potere
 alter; and this advice you may apply not merely to Italian,
cambiare; consiglio solamente
 for it will hold good in the case of all languages; but it applies
essere caso applicarsi
 very forcibly to Italian, on account of the delicacy of its sounds.

Pray avoid those books of Dialogues wherein the stiffest
Vi di Dialogo nei quali rozzo
 phrases and stiffest ideas are found so blended together
trovarsi insieme
 that nothing but harm can ensue from studying them: if you
male seguire studio
 really wish to learn phrases by heart, take the best Comedies
volere a mente, Comedia
 of Goldoni and Nota, where you will find the language spoken
ove trovare parlare
 by Italian society of the present day expressed with elegance,
società d'oggi esprimere
 simplicity, and ease: but I contend that, beyond the verbs, there
semplicità, pretendere salvo
 is no necessity for learning by heart at all: take an Italian work,
bisogno di alcuno: opera,
 and your Dictionary; seek out every word you do not know,
cercare che
 and after a fortnight's labour I will venture to assert you
dopo quindicina di giorni asserire che
 will know more words than if you had learned Dialogues for a
se studiare
 month. And here let me impress upon your mind the vast
volere in mente
 importance of reading, as soon as you have acquired sufficient
lettura, subito che acquistare
 knowledge of the simple rules of grammar to be able to
cognizione regola da
 understand a book with the aid of the Dictionary. By reading
capire aiuto Per
 you will obtain words, phrases, idioms, expressions,—every thing,
acquistare idioma,
 in fact, which can constitute a language; all are to be found in
in vero, potere trovarsi
 reading. Simple and evident as this fact is, it is surprising to
Semplice fatto
 behold how much it is overlooked; persons will take lessons
osservare negligerè; prendere
 for a couple of years, and if you inquire of them what they
pajo domandare

have read, you will learn that they have not perused half-a-dozen
leggere, trovare mezzo
 volumes : why, in studying a language, every species of com-
eppure, studiare sorte
 position in the tongue should be dipped into. Newspapers,
dovere Giornale,
 above all, works on history, plays, well-selected novels, and
sopra su scegliere romanzo,
 volumes of biography, all should be devoured in turn ; for if you
dovere a vicenda ;
 confine your reading to one branch of composition only, how is it
lettura ramo come
 possible that you can make yourself acquainted with the pecu-
*potere conoscere **
 liarities and power of the tongue ? Variety in reading the works
ed lingua ? leggere
 of a foreign language is of the highest importance, for every
straniero importanza,
 author is accustomed to make use of favourite phrases which he
avvezzarsi uso favorito
 constantly repeats, and out of which he seldom wanders ; your
ripetere, fuori vagare ;
 object is not so much to master these, as to take a broad and
impadronirsi di esteso
 general view, and this can only be done by an extensive
potere farsi
 acquaintance with the labours of various writers. Another
conoscimento diverso
 observation, and I have done. Be careful, in selecting your first
finire. Aver cura, scegliere
 reading-books, not to get too easy ones, in which all the
*di provvedersi **
 difficulties, or so-called difficulties, are smoothed away : this
o chiamare spianare
 is like learning to swim with corks, and will only give you
valere l' a soltanto
 further trouble by-and-bye. As soon as you have learnt how
più tardi. Subito che come
 to strike out, or, in other words, as soon as you have acquired the
parola, acquistare
 first principles of the Grammar, launch yourself boldly on the
lanciarsi
 stream, and you will certainly succeed. The difficulties must
corrente, riuscire. bisognare
 be met, and conquered, and it is better that you should
vincere, andare
 puzzle for an hour over a passage, than have it instantly
stare incerto che fare

removed from your path; and for this reason,—a passage so
levare *cammino*; *ragione*,
 conquered will never embarrass you again, and the having
imbarazzare *aver*
 mastered that by your own thought, and reflection, will enable
il *pensiero*, *rendere capace*
 you to clear a dozen less difficult passages with the greatest
spiegare *difficile*
 ease; but by the other course each succeeding difficulty will be
facilità; *mezzo* *che succede*
 a difficulty still.
sempre.

With these few observations I leave you, hoping most sin-
poco *lasciare* *sperare*
 cerely that you will obtain success in your undertaking. Believe
acquistare *intrapresa.*
 me, the Will to be successful in a matter of this kind will
Volere *riuscire* *affare*
 certainly attain its end.
condurre a questo

I am, dear Sir,
Signore,
 Your obedient servant,
devoto

THE END.



